ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,019—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

ROYAL ASIATIC LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th June.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I. INDIA	3600	R. F. Briscoe	25th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	2nd July.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5087	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	30th "
B.I. BRITANNIA	6925	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th "
B.I. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 4 P.M. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 5 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Morovich	2,841	1st July 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Fls. 600	Fls. 325	Fls. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	L. Breiich	4,260	12th June.
POSEIDON	F. Mayer	3,578	12th July.

The S. S. VINDOBONA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Fls. 375	Fls. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Fls. 960	Fls. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Fls. 1060	Fls. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and south America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	21st June 1897.

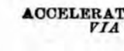
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 7, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



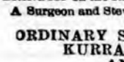
S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain P. Going, 3,312 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 9th June.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th May, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.....22nd June 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950. Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 26th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 27, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about.
YARRA	4,255	LeCoispellier	13th June.
NATAL	4,074	C. Chevalier	9th July.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 12th June, at 2 p.m., Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th June, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Buseh, (in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about 18th June.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th June.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about 6th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

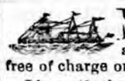
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th June, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

KEMP'S PERFUMES.
KEMP'S MOUTH ELIXIR.
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE.
KEMP'S SMELLING SALTS.
KEMP'S SPRAYS.
KEMP'S DENTIFRICES.
KEMP'S PELLICULINES.
KEMP'S TOOTH PASTES.
KEMP'S TOILET SOAPS.
KEMP'S SUMMER SALINE.
KEMP'S SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
KEMP'S MEDICAL ELIXIRS.
KEMP'S CHICKEN EXTRACT.
KEMP'S CHICKEN WINE.
KEMP'S NUTRITIVE WINE.
KEMP'S PEPSINE WINE.

HOT WEATHER TOILET REQUISITES, AND MEDICAL COMFORTS.

FRESHLY MADE.

SUPERIOR TO IMPORTED GOODS.

AT KEMP'S.

And many other notable preparations of the UTMOST VALUE TO EUROPEANS IN INDIA. Sent anywhere by Post. Full List with Prices on application.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

INDIAN ASTHMA CURE is the result of a long series of experiment, carefully carried out by us during the last few years.

It is in the form of coarse powder and is used by burning a small quantity and inhaling the fumes. Its effects are often instantaneous.

INDIAN ASTHMA CURE FOR CATARRH, HAY FEVER, INFLUENZA, &C.

A SAFE AND RELIABLE REMEDY.

Per Box Rs. 2.

FOR ASTHMA

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND DRUG MERCHANTS.

LABORATORIES & DISPENSARIES

Entirely supervised by qualified English Chemists, by whom everything is examined before dispatch.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CONAN DOYLE'S NEW NOVEL.

On June 14 With 12 Full-page Illustrations. Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8.

UNCLE BERNAC : a Memory of the Empire.

By A. CONAN DOYLE.

AUTHOR OF 'THE WHITE COMPANY,' 'RODNEY STONE,' &c.

"A Novel relating to the Stage and Peerage, with divergencies into Bohemia, which is likely to be much talked about this season."—"Aberdeen Free Press."

DAUGHTERS OF THESPIS :

A STORY OF THE GREENROOM.

By JOHN BICKERDYKE. Rs. 4-8.

THE BIRTHRIGHT. A Romance. Rs. 2.

By JOSEPH HOCKING. [Illustrated by "Harold Piffard."]

"It is of such merit that it has good claims to be classed among such works as 'Kidnapped,' 'Lorna Doone,' 'The Raiders,' 'Dead Man's Rock,' and 'Treasure Island.' The story is brimful of adventure."

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.)

BOMBAY DEPOT.

S.-W. MONSOON SEASON, 1897.

WATERPROOFS.

MEMBERS are informed that the NEW GENERAL STOCK of WATERPROOFS, &c., for the coming Season, has now arrived ; and Orders for same should be registered at once, as the supply is limited. Orders for the following in particular should be booked early :—

Officers' Regulation Cloaks, Black or Khaki Paramatta, Syces' or Servants' Capes, Waterproof Ground-Sheets, and Sheeting, Mail and Willesden Canvas, Riding and Driving Aprons, Monsoon Boots, (City K make), &c.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S CLARETS

	Per Bots. Rs. a.	doz. Pints. Rs. a.
Light Breakfast Claret	10 8	6 8
Italian Claret	11 8	6 8
St. Julien Medoc	12 0	7 4

The above Wines are of superior quality in body and bouquet, and are undoubtedly the best Wines sold at the price in Bombay.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a *GENUINE HAVANNA*.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

SEXAGENARY

WATCHES

FOR

LADIES

COMMEMORATIVE

OF

HER

MAJESTY'S

DIAMOND

JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

OF

BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases

FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.

Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.

Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. COMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC,

A MOST PLEASANT AND PERFECT

NERVE BRACER AND VITALISER.

This agreeable phosphated Tonic is eminently restorative, sustaining and refrigerative.

THE TONIC FOR INDIA—*GOOD FOR BRAIN AND MUSCLE.*

Forms a charming Beverage with water and an excellent invigorating Pick-Me-Up.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

HATTERS AND HOSIERS,

BOMBAY.

LINCOLN BENNETT & CO.'S FELT HATS.

TRESS AND CO.'S SILK HATS.

ELLWOOD AND SON'S SUN HATS & HELMETS.

STRAW HATS AND TWEED CAPS. IN GREAT VARIETY.

PRESENT DAY FASHIONS

---PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,

FROM Rs. 15 FOR SIX.

COLOURED SHIRTS,

FROM Rs. 27 FOR SIX.

THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS :—

EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

GRAND SUCCESS
OF
WILLARD OPERA COMPANY,
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9TH,
SCREAMINGLY FUNNY FARCICAL
COMEDY,
"CONFUSION,"
BY JOSEPH DERRICK.
THURSDAY, JUNE 10TH,
BRANDON THOMAS'S
FARCICAL COMEDY,
"CHARLEY'S AUNT."
FRIDAY, JUNE 11TH.
THE EVER POPULAR EMOTIONAL
DOMESTIC DRAMA.
"EAST LYNNE."

Admission Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1.
Box Plan SOUNDY & Co.
Doors Open 8-30. Overture 9-30.
T. EMPSON, Business Manager,
for Mr. CLIFFORD WILLARD.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Association will be held at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE ROOMS, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 P.M.

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

1, Elphinstone Circle, 9th June, 1897.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

21, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
Branches: Portuguese Road, Dadar, and East Street, Poona.

THE following WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS are in Circulation and for SALE either New or Second hand.

TITLES OF NEWSPAPERS.

Ally Sloper's Half Holiday	Pick-Me-Up
Answers	Punch
Black and White	Queen
British Medical Journal	St. James' Budget
Catholic Fireside	Saturday Review
Catholic Times and Opinion	Sketch
Daughter The	Sketchy Bits
Forget-Me-Not	Spectator
Golden Penny	Sporting and Dramatic News
Graphic	Success
Home News	Tablet
Home Chat	Times London
Illustrated London News	Tit Bits
Ladies' Gazette	To-day
Ladies Pictorial	Truth
Lancet	Vanity Fair
Lloyd's Weekly	Westminster Budget
Overland Mail	Woman's Life
Penny Illustrated	World
People	

Prospectuses of the Terms of Subscription in Bombay, its Suburbs, Bandora and Upcountry sent free by Post to any address.

UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
THE BANK OF BENGAL
IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS FOR A
4½ PER CENT. COUPON DEBENTURE LOAN OF GOVERNMENT RUPEES 1,00,00,000
(ONE HUNDRED LAKHS),
REQUIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD (DECCAN)
FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE STATE.

(ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

IN addition to the responsibility of the Hyderabad State for its due repayment, the Loan will be specially secured by mortgage to the Official Trustee of Bengal of Shares of the par value of £500,000 and Debentures for £133,100 of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, Limited.

The Government of His Highness the Nizam undertake that, calculated at current market prices and sterling exchange, the securities shall at all times provide a margin of 10 per cent. in excess of the amount of unmatured Debentures outstanding.

Coupons payable half-yearly, 1st March and 1st September, at the Bank of Bengal, Head Office and Branches.

Debentures will be of four classes, viz.:—

Class A for 25 lakhs repayable at par after						5 years.	
" B	"	25	"	"	"	"	10 "
" C	"	25	"	"	"	"	15 "
" D	"	25	"	"	"	"	20 "
		100 lakhs.					

Tenders must be for Rs. 2,000 or multiples of Rs. 2,000 (i.e. 4,000, 6,000, 8,000, &c.) Tenders cannot be received for any one class of Debentures; every tender will be treated as being for the whole, or a part of the whole, loan of Rs. 1,00,0,000 and, if accepted wholly, or in part, allotment will be made thus:—

One-fourth of the amount in 5 years Debentures.
" " " 10 " "
" " " 15 " "
" " " 20 " "

Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 500, at the option of tenderers. The minimum amount of any Debenture will be Rs. 500.

The rate of each tender must be stated at so much per cent. in rupees, or in rupees and annas, only. Fractions of an anna will not be considered. A separate tender must be submitted for each rate offered.

Tenders will be received in India at the Bank of Bengal, Head Office, Calcutta, or at any of the Bank's Branches; and in London by Messrs. Coutts and Co. up to noon of 17th June, 1897.

A deposit of 3 per cent. must accompany each tender. The balance will be payable as follows:—

On 26th June.....82 per cent. (plus any premium.)
" 26th July ... 35 "
" 26th August..30 "

but the whole, or any instalment, may after allotment be paid at earlier dates, and if so paid, will carry interest at 4½ per cent. per annum from date of payment.

Full Prospectuses, forms of tender, and further particulars can be obtained on application to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and Branches.

Dated 7th June, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 184 OF 1897.

ABDUL KAYUM EBRAHIM and others the firm of EBRAHIM NURDIN and Co. .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
LADKHIBAI and others the firm of HURJIWAN MOHAN and the heirs of HURJIWAN MOHAN DECEASED.....Defendants

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the Firm of HURJIWAN MOHAN and to the creditors of Hurjiwan Mohan, deceased, that the plaintiffs have filed this suit on behalf of the said Creditors and that a meeting of such creditors will be held at our office on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., to consider what steps should be taken for the protection of the interest of the Creditors.—Dated 5th June, 1897.

HIRALAL, MULLA & MULLA.
No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GONZALEZ BYASS & CO.,
XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA,
THE LARGEST SHERRY GROWERS
IN THE WORLD.

Fresh Consignments from the above Firm
TO HAND.

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SOLE AGENTS for INDIA:
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19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

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PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

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FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB,
CHAMPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE .....Nett per lb.		1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I.....	"	0	15
Do. No. II.....	"	0	14
Do. No. III.....	"	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0	12
PEKOE DUST	"	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Elphinston House, Mazagon, very valuable and handsome substantial made artistic household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others of the latest design and best workmanship, very rich crockery and glassware, best electro-plated ware, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate Billiard table by Thurston in good order with patent marker attached, balls, cues, &c., a handsome ebony cottage piano by Rose and Co., nearly new, a first-rate double barrelled gun by Blanchard, one half-plate camera by Lancaster complete, a Singer's sewing machine, very rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, oil paintings and pictures, a handsome light victoria nearly new with C-c spring in good order, one strong-built victoria, a hand-some strong waler gelding, 7 years old, believed to be sound, a strong Arab horse, 8 years old, a ladies' straight seated saddle covered with chamois leather and patent safety stirrups, gentlemen's saddles, sets of single harness, &c. The property of P. G. ASHDOWN, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

AT 2-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted brougham.
1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 Kathiawar chesnut pony believed sound, good across country-good trapper.
1 handsome powerful grey Arab 14-2½, very quiet and hard working.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th June, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mooljee Jaitha's Cloth Market, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., the stock-in trade of the late Mooljee Haridass, consisting of:—

Rolls and pieces of prints, iron safe, beddings, pillows, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF A TEMPORARY SHOP ON THE PORT TRUST GROUND AT APOLLO BUNDER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Santa Maria D'Souza, and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Shaik Enoos, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale gives in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of March, 1895,

All that piece of Port Trust leasehold land, with a temporary shop or premises erected thereon, situated at Apollo Bunder, fronting on the southern side of Lansdowne Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one stick equal to 500 square feet and one hundred and seventy-five square feet, be the same little more or less, and which said piece of land and premises is at present in the occupation of the said Mahomedally Shaik Enoos, registered in the books of the Bombay Port Trust under No. 2, a. d assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 872 (10, Street No. 10, Lansdowne Road, and bounded on the east, west and south by the property of the Bombay Port Trust and on the north by the Lansdowne Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE ON LANDED PROPERTY IN LOHAR CHAWL STREET AT UPPER MAHIM.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Bai Hallimabai, widow of Moloo bin Hajee Hassan, and Mr. Jehangir Dorabjee, the executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Moloo bin Hajee Hassan, deceased, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Fakroodin bin Mahomed Esmail Mookri, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of March, 1897, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of farmanlaree ground, together with the messuages or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Upper Mahim, Lohar Chawl Street, in the Island of Bombay, and in the sub-district of Mandvie, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 45, containing by admeasurement 196 square yards or there-bouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Dewjee Seljee, on the west by the said Lohar Chawl Street, on the north by the house of Annajee Bhundaree, and on the south by the house of Bhasker Waljee Lohar, and which said house is in the possession of the executrix and executor of Moloo bin Hajee Hassan, deceased, the mortgagee of the said property, as mortgage in possession.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, the vendor's attorneys, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th June, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent, Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twists, etc., etc.:—

2 bales grey dhooties.
1 case white mulls.
2 bales grey jaconets.
On account of the concerned—
46 pieces damaged twill lining.
Few pieces damaged white sarries.
1 large mirror in gilt frame
On account and at the risk of Mr. Fazul Noor Mahomed, Thanawalla—
61 cases glassware.
1 case lanterns.
29 cases earthenware.
3 cases lamps.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 9th June, 1897.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt..	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

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Keating's Worm Tablets is a unique medicine (A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT) both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty-third Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Fort Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June, 1897, at 4-30 P.M.

The following is the business of the meeting:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1897, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 27th May, 1897.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 12th June 1897, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

MADRAS RACES.
OCTOBER MEETING, 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the October Meeting to be held at GUINDY, on the 9th, 12th, 14th and 16th October, 1897, CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 15th June, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to General Condition II and last para. of III.

For Prospectus apply to

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races, Madras.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of Canada, and are now prepared to issue Policies covering risk of Fire on every description of approved property.

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.

12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE
MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free.....	15	12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free.....	8	0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL at BYCULLA and the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, FORT, will be RE-OPENED, on TUESDAY, the 8th June next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., Bombay time.

THOMAS H. GREIG,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 19th May, 1897.

FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR COTTON MERCHANTS.
FOR SALE—CHEAP.
GINS. GINS. GINS.

FINE EMERY'S Saw Gins, Four Plait's Knife Gins, six Eagle Saw Gins, with Shaftings, pulleys and a lot of spare parts and year. Price Rs. 1,500 delivered in Calcutta.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

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They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

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"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

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SUN ENDOWMENT POLICIESS ARE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS.

EXAMPLE of 15 years' Endowment, also payable in the event of previous deaths. The Cash Bonus on a Rs. 10,000 policy will amount to Rs. 3,000, and the Policy will stand at Rs. 13,000, Cash Value in 15 years. A splendid return for your money in these days of the depreciated Rupee. Bonuses under these policies are guaranteed by the Sun Office of London.

Accident Assurances are granted by this Company, affording substantial benefits and compensation for disablement.

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ITALIAN, WINES.

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BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

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Quarts.....	10	8
Pints	6	0

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.
BY JOHN O'NEILL.
IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and master of letters.

Volume II, with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

Volume I, which forms a handsome large 8vo. book of 532 pages, with Illustrations, will be sold with Vol. II., the net price of the two Volumes being £1-16s, with order.

As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.

Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

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"It is a remarkable work; the fruit of several years resourceful and serious research into the origin of the religions which have come down to us from the night of time."—"Bombay Gazette."

"A freshly conceived and freshly written work in comparative mythology. . . . . A stately octavo of 582 pages, with many illustrations, ... Our learned author is as modest in his claims as he is genial and easy in his style. He makes no pretence to having discovered an all-exclusive 'Key to Mythologies.' On the contrary, his large-mindedness suggests that 'the key we are in quest of is a whole bunch.' He treats all readers jaundily, and, though himself thoroughly and scientifically serious, he nowhere makes a dissenting mind feel like a culprit."—"Independent," August 24, 93.

"The book (a large octavo, pp. 582) is a marvel of learned research and of scholarly insight. . . . . The result is a work which no future student of mythology, or of the philosophy of mythology can safely neglect."—"Methodist Review," January, 1894.

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Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevard facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	TIENTSIN,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40 Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kur

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. + 1 bon.	1,400
Bank of Bengal	40,000	50	all	10 pr. ct.	1,309
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Commercial & Ld., Mge.	10,250 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,50,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct,	83
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$ 25	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	305
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,050
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	20
Bhow nuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	350	250	250	20	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	1,500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	200		dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	540
Harvey and Sohrabjhy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	345
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	137½
Khanagaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahim adpure Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 8	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	100	100	dvd Rs20	375
Manmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	570
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sahyadri (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	620
Swadeshi Weaving Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	220
Volkart		500	10	dvd Rs50	1,050
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	fall	...	6/5
Anglo-Indian	1,340	...	100	Nil	67
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000		990
Ellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	2
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	755
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	600
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	630
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,165
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	860
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,075xd
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	730
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	560
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,150xd
David Mill	1,400	50	500	dvd Rs.30	55
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	610
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	615
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	720
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	700
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,200	500	500	25	720
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,620
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	545
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,220
Indo Chyna Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	850
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	30	710
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	225
Jeevraj Baboy	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	875
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh	750	1,50	1,000	dvd Rs.3	825
Khanagaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	765
Leonard	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	270
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	32	750
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1050
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,500
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahbob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs100	2,365
Masagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	132½
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,250
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	330
Oriental	8,722	625	625	dvd Rs2.	39
Prestige Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	945xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs6	1,250
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,070
Shoapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,250
Soonderdas	730	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	880
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	155
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	360
Sue Mill's Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20	325
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	380
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	670
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Vaishnuker Lukhmidas Shunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	90 nom.
Western India	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	810
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	...	...
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Sugar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	6 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. Rd.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	100	100	...	650
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	60	...	122½
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	300
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	100
Back Bay Baths	900	50	50	12	45
Badhan File	5,000	100	100	12	165
Bombay & Burmas Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	300	6,900
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	75	1,725
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	551
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	200	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	200
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	187
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	500
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treasher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,125
Thacker & Co.,	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	29xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 26-10
Gold Leaf	,, 20-11
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,, 26-5
Do. do. new	,, 26-3
Australia, bar Gold	,, 26-8
Bombay bar Gold	,, 26-5
Sovereigns	,, 15-10
Do. Drazons	,, 16-9
Silver 17	,, 82
Do. 1/4	,, 82-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High-water, 5-33m., 5-34s. Low water, 11-18m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Messrs. Treacher and Co., Fort, premises, 4-30 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, Wilday Opera Company.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Kola, Virawa, and Lotimbro left the dock yesterday.

MILL ACCIDENT.—A Hindu labourer, named Koondlick Babaji, aged thirty years, was at work in the Damodhur Lukhmidas Mill, at noon, on Monday, when he accidentally slipped and fell, a distance of about seventeen feet, sustaining serious injury to his head, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital.

DEATH OF NAWAB SYED SIRFRAZ ALI KHAN.—Nawab Sirdar Ali Khan, second son of the late Sirdar Dilar Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., desires to thank his numerous friends, through our columns, for their sympathy and condolence for the loss he recently sustained by the death of his eldest brother, Nawab Syed Sirfraz Ali Khan.

A CHEMIST IN DISTRESS.—Cecil West, a chemist, was, yesterday, brought up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the instance of Constable Brewin, under the Vagrancy Act. West came to India to join the firm of Fitch and Co., Mussoorie, as a chemist. He lost the place, and came to Bombay, where he had no chance of getting an employment. The accused was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse as he had no means to support himself, nor had he any friends to assist him in Bombay.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Bombardon	Brull
Overture	Charles VI	Halevy
Valse	Moo Ami	Gussmez
Selection	Faust	Arr. by Godfrey
Dance	Hungarian	Anon
Galop	Rotten Row	Keler Bela

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATALLY INJURED IN A MILL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Haines Road Cemetery, touching the death of Babaji Dewji, a mill-hand, aged about twenty-five years, residing at Chinchpoogly. The deceased was employed in the carding department of the new Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mill. On the afternoon of the 26th ultimo, Babaji was at work in the department, feeding cotton to the carding machine, when he accidentally had the three fingers of his right hand taken in between the roller of the machine and crushed. The machine immediately stopped working, and after the injured hand was pulled out, he was placed in a gharry and taken to the J. J. Hospital. After the injured fingers were dressed, he went home. On Saturday last his jaws became locked up, and he had general spasms all over the body. He was advised to go to hospital again, but he refused to do so, and died on Monday evening. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

POONA PINJRAPOLE.—The following further subscriptions promised towards the relief of animals have been received in the Poona Pinjrapole from famine-stricken places :—Amount already published Rs. 10,468-15-6. Shet Kama Ramjee, of Bombay, Rs. 100 ; Shet Chunilal Baldev, Poona (in addition to Rs. 101 paid before), Rs. 101 ; Shet Lakhmichand Shivlal, of Sangli (in addition to Rs. 51 previously paid), Rs. 101 ; the Bombay Kirana Bazaar Committee, through Messrs. Kama Ramjee, Manilal Mooljee, Narayandas Kanjee, Chaturbhuj Khimaji, and Ratanjee Jeevraj, Rs. 250; His Highness Bhavsingjee, Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Rs. 400 ; Shet Narayan Dwarkadas, Bombay, Rs. 25 ; Mr. Nihalchand Fomanal, Rs. 3 ; Mr. Hirjee Ratanjee, Rs. 5 ; Dashkal Pashu-Sankat Nivaran-Mandali, Bombay, through Shet Sunderdas Dharamsee (in addition to Rs. 300 previously paid), Rs. 100 ; Dr. Vishram Ramjee Gholay, Poona, Rs. 16 ;—total Rs. 11,593-15-6. Those gentlemen who have not as yet paid in their subscriptions will kindly remit the same to Mr. Pestonji Limjee at their earliest convenience.

FATAL INJURY TO A LABOURER.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. J. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Gopal Pandoo, a Hindu, aged thirty years, residing at Kamatipura. The deceased, who arrived in Bombay in company with his family about a couple of months ago, had no fixed employment, but used to do odd jobs. On the 15th ultimo, Gopal left home as usual in the morning and did not return home that day, but on the following morning, during the absence of his wife, he was brought home and left in the house by some persons. When the wife returned home he found the deceased lying speechless in his bed. She, with the assistance of some of the neighbours, took him to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where information it was ascertained that the man's spine had been fractured and the lower half of his body paralysed. Two days after admission in the hospital Babaji came to himself a little, and stated that a bag of grain had fallen on his back while at work on board a vessel and that he did not blame any one for it. The paralysis continued, and he died early yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

THE LATE SECRETARY, SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

THE *Gujarat Mitra* published at Surat, notices the death of Mr. Nanumian B. Shaik, Secretary of the Surat Municipality :—We regret much to have to announce the death of Mr. Nanumian B. Shaikh, the Secretary of the Local Municipality, which took place on Sunday last at the age of fifty-three after a short week's fever and bronchial diseases. For months past he was known to have been in indifferent health, and it is supposed that his end was greatly accelerated by the ceaseless work demanded of him in the discharge of his multifarious and responsible duties as Secretary of the Surat Municipality. The municipality could not even spare him for a few months without much inconvenience to work, and had to refuse him leave a few short months ago. It was only on Saturday last that he was granted three months leave by the managing Committee but before he could enjoy this short rest he has been carried away by death after twenty years of honest and useful service to the people of Surat. The credit of putting the local Municipality on a solid footing is justly due to Sir. T. C. Hope, the then Collector of Surat, who appointed Mr. Pandurang Balkrishna as the first Secretary of the Municipality. Since his death in 1877, Mr. Nanoomian who was then the Secretary, of the Shikarpur Municipality, was appointed to this post by the Collector, President and Mr. W. H. Pratt, other Commissioners on a monthly salary of Rs. 350 as probationer for six months and was subsequently confirmed in this post. His salary was raised in 1882 to Rs. 400 and in 1889 to Rs. 450. Mr. Nanumian was, with all his drawbacks, a shrewd, tactful and above all an honest gentleman and had that peculiar knack of pleasing any one who was for the time being in office or power and had thus, not unoften, to incur the wrath and serious displeasure of elected and even nominated Municipal Commissioners. Those conversant with the Municipal administration of this city know but too well that the autocrat President and his nominated colleagues are supreme rulers of Local Self-Government, that the elected Commissioners are a negligible quality, and that for a man to be a successful Secretary, strict independence and straightforwardness and thorough-going habits are the last virtues in this world to be of any earthly service to him in the discharge of his duties. Looking to these circumstances and the surroundings in which he was placed, the record of Mr. Nanumian's services to this city was not un-satisfactory. We would say without any hesitation that his services—particularly those in connection with the flood Protective Works, widening of the Burampori Bhagal roads after the disastrous fires of 1889, the extension of the Public Park, the introduction of the electric lights and last but not the least the introduction of the odious House tax—were simply laborious and unremitting. It would be time before the Municipality would get a zealous and hard working man like Mr. Nanumian. Being of a noble and illustrious Mahomedan family, he was much respected by his co-religionists. He was held in much esteem by Mr. Lely, the late Collector and the present acting Commissioner for the Northern Division. Mr. Nanumian leaves bahind him a large family, and we offer them our deep sympathy in their sad loss. We publish below the letter from Mr. Lely to Mr. Shaikh Bahadur, brother of the deceased :—

Tithal near Balsar, June 1st 1897. Dear Shaikh Bahadur,—I heard yesterday with great grief of the death of my dear friend, your brother Mr. Nanumian. I have known him and have worked with him for many years and have always had highest regard for him. It will be long before the Municipality gets his equal in experience and knowledge. His loyal and ceaseless work in their service has no doubt hastened his death. I had intended this year to recommend him to Government for the title of Khan Bahadur. Please convey my deep sympathy with his sorrowing family.

THE Reverend Sank Timonious :—"Ah, Miss Epworth, you are working hard for the good cause this winter." Miss Epworth League :—"Yes. I want to do a lot of work this winter, so that I can enjoy my holidays next summer." The Reverend Sank Timonious :—"Ah ! but my dear young lady, Satan never takes a holiday, not in summer, you know." Miss Epworth League :—I know ; but then Satan is used to heat."

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY THE "TURKISH FLAG."

BEFORE Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the charge of defamation preferred by Moonshee Mahomed Muckba, a Mahomedan gentleman, resident of Bombay, against Haji Mahomed Azmut Toola Khan, the proprietor and editor of a Hindustani weekly newspaper, called the "Turkish Flag," for making certain defamatory allegations in his newspaper, was called on for hearing. Mr. Kazee Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the defendant.

The complainant in his information stated that he was an independent gentleman, and maintained himself on an income of about Rs. 5,000, derived out of the property left to him by his forefathers. He knew the defendant, Haji Mahomed Azmut Toola Khan, who was the proprietor and editor of a Hindustani weekly newspaper, called the *Turkish Flag*, printed and published in Bombay. The said newspaper in its issue of the 24th May last published an article under the heading of "Muslim Herald" full of deliberate and intentional insults about the complainant. The contents of the article, it was alleged, were full of mischievous, insulting, untrue, and highly defamatory character. The following is the translation of the article, as rendered by the oriental translator :—

"The Muslim Herald" openly disgracing the Mahomedans of Bombay. In its issue of the 4th of May (1897) this half-caste, that is to say, perhaps half M.hoomedan and half Christian, charges the Mussalmans of Bombay with becoming more zealous in taking part in the national congress. We ask the Mahomedan convert why he brings the poor Mahomedans of Bombay into dispute with a view to gain his own object. The Mahomedans of Bombay are not so silly as, at the mere writing of a Mahomedan convert (who is not fully acquainted with the tenets of religion) to take part in the illegal proceedings of the congress, from which all their Mahomedan brethren of India, numbering six crores, have totally abstained. Moreover, the *Muslim Herald* has published a communication in the name of Hassan Makhba. But where Mahomed Hussan Makhba and where the leadership of the Bombay Mahomedans. Behold how great the distance is from one path to the other ! We do not know who Hussan Makhba is and where he resides. Indeed, we have heard this much that after (some) two or four years at a dilapidated tomb, situated perhaps at Byculla, a fair a party is given and there friends attend it to take tea. The true and pure Musalmans of Bombay would never join the national congress, even if the Mahomedan convert and his coadjutor, Hussan Makhba, were to go on shrieking and dash their heads. Verily, if the people of our community show their enmity in the garb of friendship, how can we complain against another community ? But what heed will we and our Mahomedan brethren of Bombay pay to such absurdities. Behold the glory of God that even a dilapidated tomb should desire to be visited by men. May God be pleased ! It is true that when the death of an ant approaches, it gets wings. Though it is not yet eight days, counted from Saturday to Saturday, since the tomb was constructed, it has become crooked in many places. We shall wait for a fortnight more, and if during that period its Mujawars (sweepers of a mosque or tomb) repairs it according to our wishes, our eyes will be bright and our heart will be glad ; otherwise we shall start a newspaper, styled *Sultan-ul-Panch*, for the purpose of breaking the head of this unholy tomb and of setting it right. We shall lay before the public for their inspection a map of this unholy tomb and a picture of its condition when the whole secret will be divulged. We are afraid lest the tomb should turn into a Manghatee (a Hindu burning ground). The Mussulmans will consider it derogatory to their dignity to say prayers, nay even to utter abusive language in respect of the tomb of such money-like man; but perhaps the Hindus taking him to be the picture of Hunooman (the Hindu monkey god), may in their enthusiasm for the congress, make the offering of a goat, &c. Glory to God ! This youngster is not even so old as to be able to to stand up for prayers with grown up men, and yet he comes forward to be a leader. His views will be accepted by those only who like him, may be devoid of knowledge and wisdom, according to the saying of some one. A lame man may dance and a maimed one clap his hands. O child, be sensible even now, awake from the sleep of the bare and do not be intoxicated with the cool breezes of cholati (sic) otherwise we are always ready to render your such services in every way. Now as regards the half-caste : not only we but the whole world attaches no great weight to the statements of this Kalbherav (a Hindu deity) because his nature is just like that of a dung-fly. What is the value of the holy Kooran to him ! If you so desire, he will swear by the Kaba (the temple of Mecca) a hundred times in a day, in lieu of singing the praises of the person who drives (into him) the peg of a couple of rupees (sic). No reliance can be placed either on his concord or on his opposition. Let him cry a hundred thousand times, who will hear him ! All Moslems are well aware that he has nothing to do with the Mussalmans. His religion and faith are money, give him money and do any wrong deeds you like. Alas ! a hundred times alas ! Men are gone and donkeys have come in their place in the kingdom of God.

The above statements, the complainant stated, were grossly malicious and defamatory in tone. The complainant's name Mahomed Muckba was left out, but the words "broken Makbana" throughout the article was intended for him. All the allegations and statements were not only defamatory in the matter treated thereof, but also the language used therein was distinctly calculated to harm the complainant's reputation and to lower his character morally and intellectually in the estimation of others generally and especially in the estimation of his co-religionists and jamat.

On the case being called on for hearing, Mr. Velinker, on behalf of the defendant, applied for a postponement on the ground that he had no opportunity to read the official translation of the aforesaid article, which was forwarded to the court by the Oriental Translator only a short time ago.

Mr. Kazee Kabirudin had no objection to the application for an adjournment, provided the court took an undertaking from the defendant that he should not publish any more defamatory statements against the complainant pending the hearing of the case.

His Worship replied that in case defendant published anything against the complainant, while the case is pending, the latter might prosecute him for another libel.

The case was then adjourned to the 24th instant.

ALLEGED KLEPTOMANIA.

THEFT FROM MESSRS. WHITEAWAY AND LAIDLAW.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Brewin charged Pirozbai Rustomji Fitter, a respectable looking Parsi woman, with theft of bottles of scent and two boxes of soap from the establishment of Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw. Mr. Vellinker, pleader, who appeared for the accused, pleaded guilty on behalf of his client, remarking that it was unfortunately one of those cases in which the accused lost all control over their moral sense and generally carried away things of little or no value and often of no use to themselves. The magistrate remarked that if it was proved that the woman was not in her senses she would be dealt with very leniently, in fact she would not be punished. Evidence was then led, from which it appeared that the accused woman entered the establishment at Hornby Road, on Monday, at 2-30 p.m., and went up to a counter, where there was no salesman. She picked up a few bottles of scent and put them into her pocket. She then took two boxes of soap and concealed one under her "sari" and another under her arm. She then hastily left the premises, followed by an assistant, who asked her as to what was concealed under her arm. She denied having anything with her, but in the meantime Inspector George and Constable Brewin happened to pass. The officers were informed of what had happened, and a woman passerby being called to search her person, the stolen property was discovered. The magistrate, after hearing the evidence, observed that the case was clearly proved, and the plea of kleptomania was not sustained. Accused being a woman, and her offence a first one, was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

June	12	with	Independent C C
,,	19	,,	Liberal C C
,,	22	,,	Y M C A C C
,,	26	,,	Persian C C
July	3	,,	Elphinstone C C
,,	10	,,	Hindu Gymkhana C C
,,	17	,,	John Bright C C
,,	24	,,	Persian C C (return)
,,	31	,,	Elphinstone College Gymkhana
Aug.	7	,,	Middlesex Regt C C
,,	14	,,	Parsi Gymkhana
,,	28	,,	Bombay Gymkhana
,,	31	,,	Elphinstone C C (return)
Sept.	4	,,	Municipal C C
,,	11	,,	21st Bombay Infy C C
,,	25	,,	John Bright (return)
Oct.	2	,,	Hindu Gymkhana (return)

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—JUNE 7.

10 p.m. ... 81·6

TUESDAY—JUNE 8.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	89·4
2 p.m.	91·0
6 p.m.	90·4

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS AT VARIANCE.

YUSUFALI ADAMJEE VS. ABDUL HOOSEIN SHAIK NURUDIN.

THE Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee Dyabhoy and Co., on behalf of the defendant, applied to have discharged a rule, which restrained his client from carrying on the business of a printer, publisher, and bookseller in Bombay and elsewhere. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Peace, on behalf of the plaintiff, appeared in support of the rule.

It appeared from the petition of the plaintiff that, on the 20th January 1897, he filed a suit in this court against the defendant for an account of the debts of the firm of Shaik Nurudin Jewakhan in Bombay, and of the amounts payable by the plaintiff and defendant under a family arrangement, and for the payment by the defendant of the amount found due at foot of such account ; for an injunction to restrain the defendant from using the name of Shaik Nurudin Jewakhan, or M. A. Shaik Nurudin, or any name similar thereto, and representing to the public that he was the owner of the original business of Shaik Nurudin ; for an injunction to restrain the printing and publishing of any books or copyrights, the property of the firm ; for an account of all works printed and published by the defendant in contravention of the copyrights, and of the sales effected thereof, &c. While the suit was pending, the plaintiff and defendant, by a writing of submission, dated 24th November 1896, referred the suit and all matters in difference to Mahomedbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy as sole arbitrator for final settlement. The arbitrator made and published his award on the 10th December 1896. After the publication of the award, the plaintiff called upon the defendant to pay to him the monies mentioned in the award and to carry out the terms of it, but he refused to do so. The petitioner submitted that the submission and award were an agreement wholly adjusting the suit in question, and prayed that the same be recorded under the provisions of section 375 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and a decree be passed by the court in accordance therewith ; and in the alternative, the plaintiff prayed that the award be filed under the provisions of section 525 of the Code, and that all necessary directions be given in that behalf.

For the defendant it was submitted that the submission to arbitration was made without an order of the court, and that the plaintiff was not justified in issuing the rule *nisi*, and the process in that behalf was illegal. The only remedy of the plaintiff was under section 525, to present his petition in chambers, when the Prothonotary would have issued a notice calling upon defendant to show cause why the award should not be filed, and the whole matter would have been disposed of in chambers. The arbitrator made and published his alleged award without making due enquiries and without examining witnesses. The award and the contract much wider in its scope than the mere adjustment of the claims in the suit. The arbitrator had also decided matters not referred to him. The award was thus illegal, and no decree could be passed under it.

Mr. Kirkpatrick argued that under section 375, the award might be received as an agreement. The facts of the case briefly were that there was a business carried on by the grand father of the plaintiff. Subsequently the book business came into the hands of the plaintiff and his uncle, the defendant. A suit was filed by the plaintiff against his uncle, and a family arrangement was come to, which was set out in the plaint. Under the family arrangement, the business came into the hands of the plaintiff, who was to use the grandfather's name. The defendant was not to use the name under any circumstances. Soon afterwards, the defendant used the grandfather's name and broke the family arrangement, saying he did not break it, but his son did. A suit was thereupon filed. The fight was about the defendant carrying on the business in Bombay.

Mr. Lang said his point was that the defendant was prevented from carrying on the business of a printer in Bombay or anywhere else in any other name.

His Lordship : The arbitrator has made an award.

Mr. Lang : He had no right to make an award on a point not referred to him. We say the award is most unfair all through, and these particular clauses about the business are monstrously unfair.

His Lordship : I cannot record the award under section 375. It would absolutely restrain the defendant from carrying on the business in any part of the world. His Lordship thereupon discharged the rule with costs.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE SHOLAPORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE twenty-second annual general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Vijbhukhandass Atmaram occupied the chair. The following is a copy of the directors' report, which was unanimously adopted :—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit to you their report on the operations of the company for the year ended 31st December 1896, together with the audited statements of the accounts for the same period. From the balance sheet it will be seen that the amount at the credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 3,29,546-10-9, including the balance of Rs. 6,946-11-6 brought forward from last year's account. This result, the directors trust, will be considered satisfactory. Deducting from the above sum of Rs. 40,000 paid as an *ad-interim* dividend for the half-year, which ended on 30th June 1896, there remained Rs. 2,89,546-10-9, from which your directors have set aside the following sums :—Deterioration of building account, Rs. 14,000 ; deterioration of machinery account, Rs. 75,000 ; reserve fund account, Rs. 1,15,000, reserve dividend fund account, Rs. 40,000, spinkler account, Rs. 10,000 ; electric light installation account, Rs. 10,000—total Rs. 2,34,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 55,546-10-9, which you directors recommend to appropriate as under :—I. In payment of a dividend for the second half-year at Rs. 60 per share and 30 per half share, Rs. 48,000. II. Bonus to the employees of the company, Rs. 4,000—total Rs. 52,000—III. Balance to be carried forward, Rs. 3,546-10-9—total Rs. 55,546-10-9. The 2,736 ring spindles together with the necessary preparatory machinery alluded to in the last report have arrived and are working satisfactorily in the mills, in ordinary time owing to better demand for company's output of yarn and cloth and with a view to utilise the extra engine power which would enable the company to work more economically, the directors were advised to add 7,872 ring spindles with the necessary preparatory machinery, and they have accordingly ordered out 7,872 spindles and the preparatory machinery. The total number of spindles will then come to 44,232 and 400 looms. The mill and its contents including stock have been insured to date for Rs. 27,14,000. Two of your directors, Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You shall have to confirm the appointment of Mr. S. K. Kothavale appointed in the place of Mr. R. K. Cothavale as an auditor.

The resolutions embodied in the above report were passed. A vote of thanks was accorded to the directors and the agents for the able and satisfactory management of the company's affairs. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mr. Damodersdass Tapidass presided at the twenty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the above company, held yesterday afternoon. The following is a copy of the report :—Your directors have the pleasure of laying before you the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1896. During the year under review 5,317 bales were pressed in your factory and the result of net earning for the year amounts to Rs. 3,809-1-5. Adding to this the amount of Rs. 295-2-8 standing to the credit of profit and loss account, the available balance for disposal is Rs. 4,104-4-1, which your directors recommend to apportion as under :—To payment of dividend on 167 shares at Rs. 15 per share, Rs. 2,505, to depreciation of machinery fund, Rs. 1,500,—Rs. 4,005 ; to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 99-4-1 ;—Rs. 4,104-4-1. The cotton crop for the next season is reported to be not a favourable one, but it is y

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8.

THE London Financial and Liverpool Cotton Markets have continued closed for the holidays, and, in consequence, we have nothing fresh to report regarding them this evening. Bar Silver was unaltered in value in New York yesterday, at 60 1-8 cents per oz., and Demand Exchange on London continued at 4·87 1-8 dollars. In New York the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged yesterday at 7 11-16 cents per lb.; August Futures were 2 points higher at 7·19 cents, and December 3 points at 6·78 cents per lb.

Nothing of any importance has been doing in our local Cotton Market to-day on European shippers' account, and prices are unchanged for ready Cotton. In new there is some enquiry, there being buyers of Bengal, for January, at Rs. 161, and Broach, for March, at Rs. 206, but there are no sellers.

WHEAT and SEEDS are quiet, with hardly anything doing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,233 bales.
Wheat	7,621 cwts.
Linseed	5,322 ,,
Rapeseed	11,110 ,,
Poppyseed	5,020 ,,
Castorseed	3,997 ,,
Rice	4,194 ,,

FREIGHTS.—The market is firm, but little is doing.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 8,32,873
,, ,, Branches	Dec.	,, 17,99,348
Other ,,	Dec.	,, 5,78,583
Government Securities	Dec.	,, 1,45,022
Other authorised ,,	Unchanged.	
Loans	Dec.	,, 8,72,240
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	,, 9,57,516
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	,, 1,00,501
Cash	Inc.	,, 71,375

The Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued at the beginning of last week showed an increase in the Cash Balance of nearly 7 lakhs, at some 100¾ lakhs, while that issued to-day discloses an addition in that direction of under ¾ lakh, at say 101¼ lakhs. In Public Deposits at the head office an increase of over 8¼ lakhs is shown, and in Balances with other Banks one of 1 lakh. On the other hand, there have been withdrawals from Public Deposits at the Branches to the extent of about 18 lakhs, in Private Deposits to the extent of 5¾ lakhs, and in Government Securities of nearly 1½ lakh. Loans have decreased by almost 8¾ lakhs, and Bills Discounted and Purchased by 9¾ lakhs.

EXCHANGE.—On re-opening this morning after the holiday yesterday the market was firm in tone, at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of the latter being placed early in the day. Bank re-sales then came into the market, and were done at 1s. 2 5-8d., 1s. 2 21-32d. to the 15th instant, and 1s. 2 5-8d. for June delivery, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 19-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 5-8d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	1s. 2 23-32d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight	1·34½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening at 103⅜ for Money, for 3½ per Cents, and 103¾ per Cents, for Account, rates advanced in a quiet market 1-16 per cent. and remained at the higher level to the close, when 103 9-16 and 103 13-16 were quoted in the two positions, respectively. Threes were ¼ per cent. higher, at 97.

SHARES.—There has to-day been a slight movement in prices, making Soonderdas and Oriental each stand Rs. 15 higher; Mazagon, Rs. 2½; and Khandeish, Rs. 25. On the other hand, Swadeshi and Lukhmidas have declined Rs. 10 each; and David, Rs. 5. Bank of Bengal have advanced Rs. 10.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—85 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

India s—2 bundles woollen carpets, David Sassoon and Co.

Coromandel s—2,002 cwt myrabollams, and 60 bales cotton, Tyabjee and Co: 4 bales skins, Boier and Katz; 41 bales skins, A Abdoola and C; 38 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 103 cwt rapeseed, Rallı Brothers; 154 cwt coffee, Finlay Muir and Co; 343 cwt turmeric, and 95 cwt coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee; 300 cwt coir fibre, C Khetsee and Co; 50 cwt ramputree, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 104 cwt helmseys, R Dhunjee and Co; 30 cwt deer horns, M Mahomed and Co; 59 cwt deer horn, I M Rehimtoola; 50 cwt deer horns, and 8 cwt peacock feather, B Sewje; 3 cases tortoise shell, Tyabjee and Co; 103 cwt gum, and 1 case tortoise shells, S Peerbhoy Hamjee; 80 cwt aloes, and 261 cwt gum, K M Jaitha; 199 cwt gum, N H Mowjee; 137 cwt gum, B Anundjee; 40 cases gum, T Jamunadas; 45 cwt gum, Abdoola Moojee; 162 cwt gum, Hirjeee Virchee; 192 cwt gum, Nanjeebhoy Miance; 125 cwt gum, M Jaffer; 250 cwt gum, Jaitha Malsee; 46 bundles matting, and 9 packages bristles, Latham and Co; 103 bales twist, Tyabjee and Co; 1 case brassware, &c., P Bhumgara; 5 cases brassware, L B Bhojwala; 39 cases brassware &c., Ardeshir and Byramjee; 128 cwt condiments, F Nowrojee; 10 hogsheads pickle, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 3 bales woollen carpets, V Topon; 1 bale carpets, N S Bharucha; 21 bales skins, H M Abba; 40 bales skins, H O H Hassam; 50 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 9 bales fibre, G H B Forbes and Co; 534 cwt to... Kassim; 1 case mutmee, M Lalljee; 80 ...um, and 32 cwt rampuri, D Mowjee; 6 cases nutmeg, and 1 case mace, P Govind

FOR HULL.

Dido s—935 cwt myrabollams, Heerjee Govind.

FOR HAVRE.

Dido s—4,018 cwt rapeseed and 4,018 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GHENT.

Dido s—50 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Methley Hall s—2,000 cwt linseed, A Blaschek and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed and 1,000 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Gisela s—2,500 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dido s—200 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, Isaac Wright and Co; 2, 01 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gisela s—2 bales woollen carpets, N S Bharucha.

FOR HONOKONG.

Muke Maru s—12 cwt gunda horns, Yan Shun and Co; 84 cwt jurdaloo, 34 cwt byabolo, 1 pot rose oil, and 91 cwt khismis, Quan Lun Enoo.

Mirzapore s—1 parcel cow bazar, B Esmail; 20 cwt linseed, 22 cwt kadoo drug, and 30 cwt jurdaloo, Quan Lun Enoo; 70 bales twist, R Canjee; 51 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 4 chests opium, Yan Shun and Co; 30 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 cwt gonda horns, 1 case saffron, and 1 parcel gorachanlan, M M Essabhoy.

Mazagon s—100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 710 bales cotton, and 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 123 bales cotton, 647 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 285 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 10 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, S S Perry; 65 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 25 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Mfg Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—300 bales cotton, Lyons and Co; 700 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 700 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, Dinshaw D Currance and Co; 400 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 20 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

Mirzapore s—50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 1 chest opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 80 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 3 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham; 53 chests opium, Abraham E J Abraham; 173 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—61 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currance and Co; 208 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 160 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 465 bales cotton, Gysi and Kleinhunt; 1,501 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 2,731 bales cotton and 50 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mazagon s—300 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nevasa s—291 bales cotton, R Kishonlall.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

"Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th May 1897, on 140·91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,490	27,009	40	30,540
Or per mile of Railway	25	192	...	217
For previous 20 weeks of half-year.	76,631	4,05,498	2,301	4,84,421
Total for 21 weeks	80,124	4,32,507	2,341	5,14,981
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,103	46,604	309	50,112
Per mile of Ry. do.	22	331	2	355
Total to corresponding date do.	82,257	6,00,053	2,193	6,84,483

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 19,572
Ditto to date..... 1,69,441

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BHARUCHA—June 8, at Kanji Mohalla, Null Bazaar, Bombay, Bai Hirabai Edulji Bharucha, mother of Mr. Rustomji E. Bharucha, of the Empire of India Life Insurance Company. Funeral this (Wednesday) morning.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1897.

WE have recently had occasion to refer to the undue extent to which Bengal is monopolising the Famine Relief Fund. It now appears that the last grant to Bengal was made in opposition to an actual majority of the members of the Committee, the number of those who assembled in Calcutta and voted for the grant being smaller than that of the representatives in the other provinces who gave their suffrages unanimously against it. What is obviously required is some system of voting by proxy by which members, say in Bombay and the Punjab, would be able to make their views prevail against the Bengal minority, who happen to be upon the spot and who have matters at present all their own way, since no provision has been made for giving absent members the weight to which the interests they represent undoubtedly entitle them. What now happens is apparently this: The papers are circulated and each member is given an opportunity of expressing his opinion upon them, but instead of taking the sum total of these views and distributing the funds accordingly, the grants are made with regard only to the resolutions passed at the Calcutta meetings, where the only members attending are Bengal men who naturally magnify the needs of their own province. It is specially desirable that a change should be effected, for not only is a larger share at present going to Bengal than it can rightly claim, in view of the far graver needs of other famine-stricken provinces, but a very serious mistake is being made in the method of distribution. It seems that the Commissioner of Patna, in whose hands, as the principal executive Government Officer of the famine area in Bengal, lies much of the local distribution, has reported that to actually give away so large a sum as the Central Committee have proposed to entrust to him, would be to unduly pauperise the people. He has proposed instead that he should lend out the money on easy terms with a view to recovering a considerable portion of it hereafter when times improve. From the papers which have now been published in Calcutta we see that the Committee have accepted this proposal. Unless therefore the representatives of other provinces are enabled to interfere it will in all probability be carried into effect.

It is quite true that the risk of demoralising the people of Behar by free gifts of seed and cattle is real and material. But the fund was never intended to be used in any other way than to afford relief to those who have lost their all and are too poor to be in a position to repay what is given them. Loans imply the existence of security, with legal proceedings somewhere in the background, to make repayment. That the Committee contemplate this contingency is shown by their writing an open letter addressed to the Commissioner of Patna, which they have now caused to be published:—"Where loans are given as distinguished from gifts, the district officer is the proper person to give them, and provision should be made in the bonds by special agreement for their recovery under the Public Demands Recovery Act, so as to avoid the necessity for legislation." It is true they add that they "cannot consent to any arrangement which would have the effect of virtually merging the relief funds in the Government grants under the Agriculturalists' Loans Act, but it is very difficult to see how this could be avoided if the money is given out on loan at all. To do so has further the grave objection that it diverts what was intended for the assistance of the poorest of the poor, who are alas but too much in evidence outside Bengal to people less badly off. It is easy to imagine the rush that will be made when it comes to be given out in Bihar that loans are to be made upon easier terms than ever before, and how the spendthrift and the unsuccessful will tumble over each other in their endeavour to reduce the burden of their liabilities by borrowing from the Famine Fund at less usurious rates than they are now compelled to pay. The dozen lakhs of rupees so far allotted to Bengal will go no distance whatever in such a scramble, and even if the distributing officers avoid what will be their natural tendency, to prefer for loans those who can offer them the best security, the result will be certain to defeat the object of the fund, which is not to endow agricultural banks run on benevolent principles, but to afford the maximum immediate relief to those in danger of perishing of want. Bonds from such as these would so obviously be waste paper, that we cannot suppose the Commissioner of Patna proposes to go through the farce of exacting them, his objection that any other course would be harmful being the clearest admission that matters are not so bad in his division as they have been depicted.

In the Central Provinces, the Central Indian Agency, and a large portion of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab the case is very different. Here distress is so deep and so terribly widespread and plough cattle have perished in such large numbers, that the whole of the Famine Fund would go but a short distance in affording relief. It is no question of making loans, since poverty is so great that the bulk of the applicants have no security they could offer. Under these circumstances it is clear that no loans should be made until all cases where loans are impossible have been relieved. If this touchstone be applied generally it will result in diverting to Central and North-Western India a large portion of what Bengal now proposes to appropriate. The Bengal local relief committees have so far spent but a fraction of the money allotted to them from the central fund, and instead of giving them more, the tendency should rather be to ask them to pass on what they have received for the benefit of areas where poverty is greater, and where the failure of fodder has added a horror which has been mercifully spared to the Behar cultivator. In any case the utilisation of the famine fund for loans should be absolutely prohibited, and all idea of recovering hereafter from the unfortunate sufferers definitely abandoned.

THROUGHOUT the Presidency the plague epidemic continues to abate. In the week ending on June 4, Cutch Mandvie had 274 deaths out of a total of 423. The three cities of Bombay, Karachi, and Poona had rather more than a moiety of the remaining losses, their combined total being 79. This is three more than in the preceding week, owing to the fact that while there has been a diminution in Bombay, and Poona has remained stationary, the deaths in Karachi have increased from 19 to 27. It is reassuring to learn, however, from a footnote in the returns that at least four of these deaths took place as far back as last March, but remained unrecorded. The non-registration of fatal cases in out-of-the-way villages in the districts can be readily understood in view of the ignorance of many village officers, but it is not so easy to explain omissions in the returns from a city like Karachi, possessing as it does a special plague authority with very large powers. For some weeks past the total death-rate in Bombay has been below normal, but during the week ending on Friday last it rose slightly above the mean line. In Poona the mortality from all causes exactly reached the average of the past five years, but in Karachi the situation was the same as in Bombay. Surat with 12 deaths, Thana with 16, and Kolaba with 20—these are the only British districts where the deaths from plague got into double figures. It is Cutch Mandvie which still blocks the way against its being said that the disease is no longer epidemic in any part of the Presidency. The improvement at that port was much less marked than it has been for a month past, the diminution being only twenty-six as compared with no less than 200 in the preceding week. It may be noted, however, that the course of the plague in its declining stage has been the same in other places where it has been epidemic—a few weeks of rapid fall have been succeeded by a slower but equally sure contraction. Excluding Cutch Mandvie and the three chief cities, we find that there were only 70 deaths throughout the length and breadth of the Presidency, no less than 17 of the districts sending in blank returns and three others having no indigenous mortality. The theory that the saturation of the subsoil has a great deal to do with the virulence of a plague epidemic is borne out by the fact that while the disease has naturally disappeared from other places it lingers on in the three chief cities, in all of which the grave sanitary error has been made of giving the inhabitants an unlimited supply of water for domestic purposes without providing means to drain away the surplus supply. The official statistics show a total mortality from the epidemic in the Presidency of 29,384, but these figures do not include the heavy contribution the pestilence has claimed from Damaun—a total which will probably never be made known accurately by the Portuguese authorities.

THE persons in receipt of Famine relief are more numerous by almost a hundred thousand again this week, the total now being 4,161 249. In Bombay the figures have decreased by 12,757, in Berar by 1,644, in Central India by 62,872, and in Rajputana by 2,185. Elsewhere there have been increases, the North-West Provinces and Oudh coming first with 90,214, Madras showing an additional 46,115, Hyderabad 12,062, and Bengal 11,988. There is little, if any, attempt to explain these fluctuations in the official reports. In the North-West Provinces, for instance, rain has fallen and preparations for the crops are proceeding. Supplies are shown to be generally sufficient, but it seems that fodder is somewhat scarce in a few places. Water also is getting short in Banda and in parts of Hamirpur and Allahabad, and prices show a tendency to rise in most districts. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from 9·5-8 to 12 1-8 seers the rupee in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund represented the operations of the fund so far as they are carried out through official agency. In Hyderabad a slight fall of rain during the week is reported and fields are now under preparation for monsoon crops. Still fodder, pasture, and water are scarce. In Madras the figures have risen rapidly. The water-supply for drinking purposes there is generally insufficient in affected areas, except in Vizagapatam. Elsewhere it is generally sufficient, but is failing in parts, and for irrigation it is generally insufficient. Agricultural operations are progressing in parts to a limited extent, and standing crops are fair to good, though they are reported to be withering in parts. Harvests yield a limited outturn, generally middling. Pasture is down as nil in the Deccan, but forest reserves have been thrown open. It is, however, generally sufficient in Vizagapatam and in the extreme south. Elsewhere it is growing scarce in parts. Fodder is insufficient in the Deccan; but generally available elsewhere, though growing scarce. Bengal, which seems to have received more than a fair share of famine relief money, does not appear to have much to complain of. Crops being reaped are good, and those growing promise well.

AT the March meeting of the Corporation it was resolved to request the Municipal Commissioner "to have several subsoil reservoirs or openings dug in different parts of the city, and subsoil water pumped into the storm-water canal or such canals as may be most convenient to reduce the said subsoil water level." In accordance with this resolution a well is to be constructed and a windmill to be put up at a cost of one thousand rupees. The monsoon is the time when the need of subsoil drainage is most manifest, but this particular work will not be commenced until after the rains. However, we may console ourselves for the absence of the windmill during the next few months, from the fact that Mr. Snow, who has no doubt taken expert opinion on the subject, declares that such an experiment "can have very little, if any, effect in lowering the level of the subsoil water, and a general adoption of the plan would be exceedingly costly and troublesome to the public." Neither would a large number of windmills dotted over the island add to its attractiveness from the point of view of picturesqueness. At best the plan suggested by the Corporation would lead to only a partial palliation of the evils that so loudly call for remedy. Mr. Snow declares that the reduction of the level of the subsoil water can only be brought about by the provision of low-level channels or drains in direct communication with the sea. Surveys are now being made by Mr. Smith, the Drainage Engineer, for the purpose of carrying out storm-water and subsoil drainage on the lines of Mr. Baldwin Latham's report, though at considerably less cost than the actual scheme proposed by that eminent engineer. The carrying out of an effective system of subsoil and storm-water drainage would do more even than the rebuilding of Bombay to lower the death-rate of the city, which has been marked by steady increase since the water-supply was completed. This is anomaly will continue so long as the saturation of the subsoil remains unremedied.

A BITTER, not to say venomous, attack on Lord Dufferin in relation to the recent life of his brilliant ancestor, Brinsley Sheridan, written at his suggestion by Mr. Fraser Rae, appears in the May number of the *New Century*. Mr. Percy Fitzgerald was himself a biographer of the author of "The School for Scandal," and he has a personal grievance, or rather a string of grievances. His two volumes set forth the career and character of the traditional Sheridan in such fashion that his genius and wit were obscured by the prominence given to foibles and misfortunes. But they held the field as the latest presentment of a man who took a leading part in public life as member of Parliament holding a position when Pitt and Burke and Fox were in the zenith of their fame; as the author of the best comedy, the best opera, and the best farce in the England of his day: the colleague of Burke in the prosecution of Warren Hastings; a many-sided man of altogether exceptional powers. As Voltaire said of the Parisians when they laughed at the uncouth manners and the addiction to brandy of the maker of modern Russia "le grand homme leur echappa." The impression conveyed by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's book was that Sheridan lived in debt and died insolvent, that he drank heavily, and gambled recklessly, his life was discreditable; in fine he was an adventurer of no importance. It was only natural that Lord Dufferin should desire that "the real Sheridan" should be limned by another hand. When in Canada he read with infinite pleasure an essay on Sheridan written by Mr. Fraser Rae. He determined, if the opportunity occurred, to suggest to that accomplished writer that he should undertake a life of Sheridan with material supplied by the family. Several earlier biographies also, in Lord Dufferin's view, erred in giving undue prominence to flaws and blemishes, and thus blurring and distorting the portrait of his distinguished ancestor. Even Moore's work seemed to him to be in parts subacid in tone, perfunctory, and inaccurate. This adverse judgment on Moore's biography of his brilliant countryman was anticipated by Sydney Smith. When told that the poet had murdered Sheridan, he replied: "Moore has not murdered him, he has only attempted his life!" Other attempts of the same kind were made by lesser men, none of whom could resist the temptation, to enliven their dull pages by malicious stories, damaging to the reputation of the subject of them.

NATURALLY, Mr. Fraser Rae was at some pains to correct this bias of his predecessors, and it may be that he has been too eager to paint out every wart from the portrait. Mr. Fitz-Gerald wonders "how any writer of independence would care to do his work under such conditions," and more than hints that the new biography has been written to order to please the family. "Thus briefed, our biographer goes to work to clean, repair, plaster up, and whitewash the much dilapidated figure which for nigh three-quarters of a century has stood like the old statue in Leicester Square, propped up by broomsticks and covered with mud and dirt. We have here a Sheridan who is ludicrously flawless." If it be true that no man should undert

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GREEK MEMORANDUM TO THE POWERS.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

A Greek Memorandum has been issued to the Powers which complains of Turkish atrocities in Thessaly and Epirus, and urges them to intervene.

PLAGUE AT JEDDAH.

A suspected case of plague has taken place among the pilgrims at Jeddah.

A DISASTROUS FLOOD IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 7.

A disastrous flood occurred at Voiron, a town containing extensive manufactures of hempen cloth and of iron and steel goods, in the Department of Isere.

Factories and dwelling-houses have been destroyed, and the damage is estimated at half-a-million.

Thousands of people are rendered destitute by the disaster.

THE KING OF SIAM.

ROME, JUNE 7.

The King of Siam has gone to Florence.

King Humbert and the Princes escorted his Majesty to the station.

HAWAII AND JAPAN.

NEW YORK, JUNE 7.

Advices received here state that Hawaii has refused the Japanese claim in connection with the exclusion of Japanese immigrants from the islands.

It is expected that Japan will break off her relations with the Hawaiian Republic.

AMERICA AND THE INDIAN FAMINE.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 7.

America has decided to sell the grain collected for the famine, and to send to India money instead.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thames, with English mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 2 a.m., to-day, and the same Company's s. s. Valetta left, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE AND PLAGUE AND FAMINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

The Indian Medical Service, which has so splendidly met the great strain placed upon it by plague and famine, is at last getting back to more ordinary times.

Furlough still remains closed, but leave on urgent private affairs and privilege leave are once more open, and it will probably be possible to allow at least a few men to take furlough as soon as the rains break throughout the country. The matter chiefly depends on the number of officers Bombay can now permit to return from special plague work to ordinary duties in the Provinces, whence they have been borrowed, and communications are passing between the Government of India and the Bombay authorities regarding this point.

Upon none has the stress of the past few months fallen more heavily than upon officers of the Indian Medical Service, who have cheerfully given up all leave to enable them to stick continuously to their trying posts while health remained.

DOCKYARD APPOINTMENTS.

The Government of India has approved the appointment of Engineer Stevenson, Factory Foreman, Bombay Dockyard, to officiate as Inspector of Machinery until the return from England of Chief Engineer Gadsden. Assistant Engineer Amod is meanwhile to act for Mr. Stevenson.

THE WHEAT CROPS.

FINAL OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

The final official Memorandum on the wheat crops of 1896-97 was issued to-day.

It shows that little change has occurred in Central and Western India since March last.

In the Punjab and the North-West Provinces the late spring rains caused extension of sowing, and greatly benefited the yield in Bengal. The final estimate of the yield is somewhat better than the forecast made three months ago.

In Berar and Hyderabad the crop has been a failure.

Information from Central India is still incomplete, but in the Central Provinces and Bombay the estimated outturn is about half the average.

The yield of the year is now estimated at four and three-quarter million tons against five and-a-half million tons last year, and nearly seven millions the average of the preceding five years.

In the Punjab wheat now costs nearly three times and elsewhere about twice what it did in 1894; nevertheless, no less than ninety-five thousand tons have been exported from India this season, or about one-fifth of the amount exported last year.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

FESTIVITIES AT SIMLA.

An elaborate programme for the Jubilee celebration in Simla on the 21st of June is now issued.

Besides the illumination of the station with lanterns, a tatoo march, central bonfire, and general refreshments, the Committee are negotiating for beacon fires along the peaks of the Himalayas to form connection with Mussoorie on the east view of the Chor, and with Dalhousie on the north-west view of Erki, Bilaspur, and Kangra.

BROACH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, JUNE 7.

It having been proposed to take an address voted to Her Majesty on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee by the Municipal and District Local Boards to the Collector, as the head of the district, in a formal procession, the officers and members of the Municipal and Local Boards and the public at large were invited, and the procession was formed at the Honorary Magistrate, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal's kutcheri, in the Lal Bazaar, this evening. It was headed by trumpeters, buglers, police sowars, and armed and unarmed police and patavalas of various offices. It was accompanied by a band of the Municipal lascars, schoolboys carrying flags, and reciting poetry in honor of Her Majesty, whose portrait was decorated with flowers and carried in a palanquin, guarded by police on both sides. The address was similarly carried in a silver palanquin. Behind them walked the school girls, dressed in costumes of different colours, repeating songs befitting the occasion. All these gave great colour to the procession, which was largely attended by members of all communities. Thousands of people were collected to view the procession, which was welcomed and cheered heartily, our popular energetic Collector, Mr. Candy, being present at the Municipal Hall to receive the address. He viewed the procession from the balcony of the hall. Her Majesty's large size portrait was decorated and placed in the centre of the hall. The address having been laid at her feet, was presented to the Collector by Mr. Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E., in a short speech, in which he eulogised the sterling virtues of Her Majesty. Three hearty cheers were given and a *feu di joie* fired by the police. The Collector having given a fitting reply, the procession dispersed.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON RATIONS.

THE FOLLOWER ON A PAR WITH THE SEPOY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 8.

Among the recommendations of the Committee, which recently sat at Mian Mir, on the question of rations and clothing for Sepoys and Followers on the Field Service, the most important is that the follower in the matter of rations be on a par with the sepoy. Approximately the sepoys' rations cost Rs. 16-8-0 per hundred now, and the followers Rs. 12-8-0, with other changes, giving meat twice a week, and tea every day, and increased *atta* when on arduous campaigning. The price for a hundred sepoys' rations will rise to Rs. 20, as also in the case of the followers.

The prevalence of scurvy on the field service, particularly in Suakin, in 1896, led the Committee to recommend four anti-scorbutics to be included in the dietary in place of one hitherto recommended; also that every follower be given a waterproof sheet on the field service.

Surgeon-Colonel Thomson presided over the Committee.

THE BURHANPUR FIRE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BURHANPUR, JUNE 4.

The funds raised locally for the sufferers by the late disastrous fire of the 20th April being insufficient, the Fire Relief Fund Committee has decided to send a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Kaji Surajur Rehemun, Merwanji Bomanji Iranee, and others, to wait upon Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and other charitable ladies and gentlemen of Bombay.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The City Line steamer City of Guyana left here for Bombay day before yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

THE COMING MONSOON.

HEAVY STORM IN BOMBAY.

For the third evening in succession Bombay was visited yesterday with a heavy thunderstorm and rain, the only difference being that it came rather earlier and was much heavier than on the two previous occasions. Shortly before five o'clock the clouds gathered rapidly, and there were ominous indications of a thunderstorm. The storm travelled from Colaba, and broke over the Fort shortly before six o'clock. The rain came down in torrents, quickly flooding the streets, and the forked lightning was very vivid. The storm did not last long, but the rain found its way into many dwellings, to the great discomfiture of the residents. The sudden burst lowered the temperature considerably. Lightning continued until late into the night.

DAMAGE BY THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

The storm which came on, last evening, with thunder, lightning, and rain, caused some damage to life and property. Several trees were blown down, and huts had their roofs carried away by the wind.

Four cupolas standing on the dome of the Aga Khan's Durgah at Mount Road, Mazagon, were struck by lightning and thrown off. The lightning then passed into the durgah, and struck the pavement, killing a girl, named Fatmah, aged eight years, who was then in the durgah.

Panes of glass of the Victoria Gardens, Tower Clock were splintered by the heavy thunderbolts, and fell on the ground in several pieces.

Sittaram Anoo, a labourer, aged about twenty-five years, was standing on the top of the Framji Petit Mazagon Mill premises, dammering the roof, when he accidentally fell off the roof on to the ground below by the sudden shock of the thunderclap, fracturing his left arm. The man was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

REPORTS FROM OCEAN STEAMERS.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. Naderi, Captain C. Hansen, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moulmein, reports having encountered from 8° 54' N. and 85° 40 E. fresh south-west monsoon to Ceylon, thence fresh west-south-west wind and rain to Cochin, fresh south-east breeze and rain to Vingorla, and then fine and clear weather.

WEATHER TELEGRAM.

Tuesday: Pressure changes are generally small and unimportant. Pressure has increased slightly to briskly in North-East India, and has fallen slightly in North-West and Central India. Pressure is in moderate to considerable defect in the west coast, the deficiency being most marked in the Konkan. Pressure is in large excess in North Bengal, and in moderate to considerable excess over the remainder of Northern India. Temperature has increased considerably over North-West and Central India. The rise is greatest in the Punjab, where the temperature is now two degrees above normal. The temperature averages seven degrees above normal in area, including Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana. Very high maximum temperatures were registered yesterday in Sind and Rajputana, the highest being 121 at Jacobabad. The air is excessively dry in Rajputana. Conditions are unchanged on the west coast. Moderately heavy rain continues to fall in Malabar, and light to moderate local showers in Mysore and the Konkan. Light showers of little importance fell in some parts of Burma, Bengal, and Assam. Unusually fine dry clear weather continues in North-West India, and a further rise in the temperature is probable.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered ...	0 50	0 86	0 97	1 09
Tuesday, June 8th	0 00	0 00	0 05	0 01
Total	0 50	0 86	1 02	1 13
Total fall to June 8th, 1896.	6 97	5 52	5 91	5 52
Total fall to June 8th, 1895.	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL AT MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	1	31
7th June, 1897	0	15
Total	1	46

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to approve, on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, of the names of the following gentlemen for appointment to the rank of Queen's Counsel: Mr. John Cutler, Mr. William Henry Lindsay, Sir William Henry Rattigan, Mr. James Mulligan, Mr. Charles Benjamin Bright McLaren, Mr. John George Butcher, Mr. Claude Baggalay, Mr. Alexander Dundas Ogilvy Wedderburn, Mr. William Henry Upjohn, Mr. Edward Charles Macnaghten, and Mr. Charles Elliott Edward Jenkins.

IN answer to the Princess of Wales's appeal, the pastoralists of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland have promised to send "the equivalent of 20,000 sheep, beef, and mutton" as their contribution towards feasting the poor on the Diamond Jubilee Day. It is suggested that one-fifth be donated for Scotland, one-fifth Ireland, and three-fifths England. The gifts will be available in London about June 1.

MR. WILLIAM WHITE, some time doorkeeper of the House of Commons, whose Parliamentary sketches were reviewed the other day was, it appears, himself an admirable speaker. Testimony to that effect is borne in "Some Recollections, Personal and Political," recently read before the Bedford Liberal Club by Mr. Alderman Coombs. Mr. Coombs recalled how Lord Charles Russell declared Mr. White's speech, delivered at the Bedford Liberal Institute in 1854, on the occasion of a visit from Earl Russell, the finest of the series. Sir David Dundas, leader of the Northern Circuit, who was also present on the occasion, remarked that both speech and speaker reminded him of Mr. Cobbett.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 21.

MESSRS. GOW, Wilson, and Stanton, of London, report, with reference to the Indian and Ceylon tea share markets, that the tendency to increased activity noticed at the beginning of the month has further developed since, investors having appeared more disposed to operate in this group of securities than was the case a short time ago. This is attributed, at least in some measure, to the generally satisfactory working of tea producing companies last year and to the more settled political outlook. The market for Indian tea has remained practically unchanged, the quantity coming forward being comparatively small. The Ceylon tea market, on the other hand, has continued firm, in spite of the fact that heavy quantities have been meanwhile brought to auction. The following additional dividends have been announced:—Indian: Dejoo Tea Company, 5 per cent, making 8 per cent. for the year; Assam Company, 15 per cent, making 20 per cent. for the year; Darjeeling Consolidated, 4s. 2d. per share net; Borbolla (Assam) Tea Company, 10 per cent. per annum on the ordinary and 6 per cent. on the perference. Ceylon: Scottish Ceylon, 10 per cent. making 15 per cent. for the year.

Dealing with the present monetary position in India, the "Manchester Guardian" points out that one of its anomalies is the fact that, notwithstanding the high lending rates for money, not only in the bazaars but in the Presidency banks, which have prevailed for many months past in India, Indian Government Three and a Half per Cent. rupee paper is still quoted at a substantial premium, and other Indian securities also command relatively high prices. This might be more readily understood if it could be assumed that such Indian silver securities which at the recent rates of exchange and at equivalent sterling prices really show tempting returns compared with English "gilt-edged" securities were being freely bought up by investors in this country. But, the amount of Three and a Half per Cent rupee paper returned from London to India during the past five months has been not less than 30,000,000 rupees. Moreover, the continued large imports of silver into India must be regarded as investments, and the question therefore arises how it is that while the Presidency banks are starved of deposits which would yield comparatively high rates of interest money should be forthcoming for investments which return only low rates. The India Office and its representatives in India remarks the paper referred to might well make an attempt to throw some light on problems of this kind. Unfortunately, while Government officials are ready enough to attempt stupendous experiments, such as that of altering the currency system of India, and to raise or lower the price of Council drafts as may appear temporarily expedient to the official mind, we look in vain to them for any recognition or explanation of problems such as that referred to, which have a most important bearing on the finances of India and on the conditions of trade and investment as between the two countries. We have, as yet, seen no official attempt to explain why since the closing of the Indian Mints to the white metal, now very nearly four years ago, silver has continued to flow to India in such large amounts, or why with such severe monetary stringency adversely affecting Indian trade for months past there should apparently be such abundance of money for investment in Indian silver securities.

Although the rate of discount in the open market varies fractionally from day to day according to the sentiment of the moment, the general tendency is towards weakness. It is true that there is a strong demand for gold in the open market for Continental account, the chief inquiry being for Russia, but it is not strong enough to take large sums form the Bank of England, and rates therefore are unaffected. Although the position of the Bank is nothing like so strong as it was a year ago, when the reserve stood at 47¼ millions, in contrast with the 36¾ millions now held, the conditions a year ago were altogether abnormal, and the reserve is now quite strong enough, except in the event of very exceptional contingencies. The prospect, therefore, continues of an extended period of exceedingly easy money.

The principal features in this week's Bank of England return are the addition of over a million and a quarter to the public deposits, and the fact that the market's supply of cash, notwithstanding this, has also increased slightly. The explanation is the large return of cash from the country, the receipt of about a quarter of a million in gold on balance from abroad, and an increase of over half-a-million in the other securities which probably represents an investment by the Bank. Notes have come back from circulation to the extent of a quarter of a million, while the increase in the coin and bullion item is £458,240. The reserve, therefore, at 26½ millions is £682,350 higher for the week. On the whole the return reveals a much stronger position, and explains the easy condition of the money Market.

The very emphatic remarks of Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams on Wednesday when the Lydinburg Consolidated Mines (Limited) came before him claim special attention. The company came into court on a petition to wind up compulsorily and, in the meantime, a resolution had been passed by the shareholders to wind up voluntarily. It appears that the petitioner for the former course supported the resolution for the latter, and when the judge had the facts placed before him, he very quickly—none are more apt and capable—saw through the whole thing, and gave vent to the expressions which we published. The description of the promoters of these concerns as "virtuous vultures" is happy, and in this case distinctly appropriate. It would appear that the company was registered during the boom of 1895, the promotor, or his nominee, obtaining 100,000 shares for the property, and undertaking to take up the rest of the shares to provide working capital for the undertaking. The promoter adopted the usual methods in cases of this kind, where no prospectus is issued, of making a market; and the public at that time being prepared to buy anything and everything South African, the shares were quickly run up until finally they reached nearly £3, for the £1 share. Then came the reaction, and the shares became absolutely unsaleable. There was no market; the promoter has been the only market; and as he had worked off nearly 20,000 shares at prices varying from £1 2s. to nearly £3 he should have made enough to satisfy even the greed of a mining promoter. The company never received a penny, and when the time came for the promoter to fulfil his undertaking to take up the balance of 50,000 shares, in order to supply working capital, he, of course, denied his liability. The result has been that the company has had no funds to work with, and the only person benefited is the promoter. The facilities for disposing of such shares through the Stock Exchange has become a disgrace.

The Board of Inland Revenue has at present under consideration a somewhat curious application from the Chamber of Shipping. In the days when iron was the material chiefly used in the construction of ships' hulls the Income tax Commissioners in assessing the value of steamers made an annual allowance of 5 per cent. for depreciation in the case of cargo ships and 6 per cent. in the case of passenger ships, an arrangement which seems to have been accepted as approximately fair. Now, however, steel has entirely superseded iron, and it is contended that under the altered conditions the allowance is no longer adequate. At first sight it appears paradoxical to suggest that vessels constructed of steel deteriorate more rapidly than those built of the weaker and admittedly inferior material, but the fact that prudent shipowners sometimes write as much as 10 per cent. per annum off the book-value of their fleets goes far to prove that such is actually the case. The normal rate of depreciation in modern steel cargo-boats is estimated by the "Shipping Gazette" at 7½ per cent. yearly, and some shipowners have declared that if they could now get ships built of iron they would do so, simply because such vessels have a longer life. Steel plates, just because they are stronger, are made much thinner than iron plates, and being more homogeneous they are more readily corroded. The double bottom, too, which is rapidly becoming universal, makes it almost impossible to check the ravages of rust when it has attacked the inner side of a vessel's plates and frames. Of course, drawbacks such as these do not neutralise the many advantages of steel over iron, but they may nevertheless furnish reasonable grounds for a revision of the present method of assessing the value of steel ships.

The balance-sheet of the Austrian Lloyd's Steamship Company for 1896, just issued, shows that the position of the leading Austrian steamship undertaking was not improved during the past year. The net profit is returned as 250,072fl., as against 520,434fl. for 1895; and a dividend of only 1·9 per cent. has been declared, as against 4 per cent. for 1895, notwithstanding that the Company has a subvention of 3,500,000fl. from the Government. The outbreak of cholera and the numerous quarantine regulations considerably interfered with the Company's traffic last year. The regular lines gave a gross return of 8,150,000fl., while on the other hand the free or "tramp" services yield only 963,056fl. It is urged by the Company's critics that greater energy, enterprise, and initiative are required for the development of the latter class of traffic. The service to Somaliland, in East Africa is, it is also contended, of too rudimentry a character. The line to South America has not proved as remunerative as it seemed likely to become at the outset; and the North American traffic has been practically abandoned to the Hungarian Adria and to foreign steamship companies. Hence the Austrian flag, "it is roundly declared, is becoming less and less known on the world's seas, if the Levant and the Indian Ocean be excepted.

Railway extensions in Netherlands India are promised. The Deli Railway Company, it is reported, proposes to construct branches to Tamiang Langkat, and Serdang, which will open up the northern districts of Deli and develop their resources. Langkat, it is stated, has abundant petroleum deposits, Serdang gives promise of becoming an important producer of coffee, and Tamiang also offers inducements to planters generally. It is expected also that when the proposed railway reaches Tamiang the chiefs of the Achinese coast States will desire to see it continued through their territory.

The report of the China Coasting Steamship Company of Hamburg for 1896 is not very favourable. During the second half of the year reviewed traffic proved so unfavourable that two steamers were withdrawn from the Canton, Hong Kong, and Shanghai line. Several steamers suffered damages which were not covered by the insurance. The net traffic receipts amounted to only £2,268, as against £23,166 in the previous year. Taking into account the appropriations for various purposes, the balance-sheet shows an adverse balance of £12,014, as against a net profit of £8,659 for the previous year, which has been covered by an appropriation from the reserve fund, the latter being thus reduced to £465. The opening months of 1897 showed no improvement, but more recently an expansion of traffic has appeared to be setting in.

The New York "World" pithily summarises as follows the principal changes made in the Dingley Tariff Bill by the Senate Finance Committee:—"(1.) The absurd retroactive feature is stricken out. (2.) For the sake of revenue a duty of 10 cents a pound is imposed on tea until 1900, and an additional internal revenue tax of 4¢ cents a barrel on beer. (3.) For the enrichment of the Beef Trust imported hides are to pay a duty of 1¼ cents a pound, but as a sop to the shoe manufacturers all leather goods made from imported hides are upon exportation to be entitled to a rebate. That is to say, only the American user of leather is to pay tribute to the Beef Trust. The foreigner is to go free. (4.) The sugar duties are made heavier, an *ad valorem* duty being added to the specific duties. The discrimination in behalf of the Sugar Trust between raw and refined sugars is heavily increased. (5.) On wools of the first and second class the duty is lower than in the original Dingley Bill. On cheaper wools it is higher. This will give advantage to the user of fine woollen goods over the user of coarse and cheap fabrics. It taxes the poor rather more, the rich rather less. Under the present Wilson tariff wools are free, so that nobody pays taxes on the raw materials of clothing and blankets. (6.) On steel billets and rails the rates are much lower than under the exsisting tariff. This will probably produce increased revenue, and will certainly help the transportation system of the country. (7.) The Anthracite Coal Trust is protected by a duty of 75 cents a ton, and the duties on lumber and timber will adequately stimulate the destruction of our forests. (8.) The tobacco tax is is raised to eight cents a pound. This will swell the revenues."

Reporting on the American cotton market in their circular dated May 12, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, says:—"The cotton market appears to be hardening around 7½c., in the same manner which it did about 7¼c. which for so long marked the culmination of the advance. It is becoming more generally appreciated that unless the American mills close this summer as they did last year, the visible supply on September 1 promises to be less than for any year in the last quarter century, simply from the large consumption of American cotton, which seems to have overtaken the average production of the cotton States. Were the trade not suffering from a species of hypnotism over the prospect of any revival, such a position would attract the attention of operators, who would not allow such an opportunity to pass without making an effort to obtain a profit by taking advantage of the situation. The losses resulting from the exaggerated crop estimates of last 'fall,' now shown to be incorrect, and the steady advance in cotton only from the demand from the spindles, have so discouraged the trade that they feel that the only way in which to recoup their losses is to sell the new crop 'short' on the basis of 7c. in New York. This temper of the trade is marked throughout the cotton belt, with the natural result of a curtailment of speculation. The increase in the acreage as given by the Bureau report is not in excess of the expected normal increase, as the South this year wishes to raise a large crop of cotton, while the amount yet to be planted shows how backward the season has been as compared with last year. The resulting decline was simply an expression of the prevailing opinion that a decline must follow a Bureau report, and was without significance in the small volume of business. To-day the weekly report is thought to more nearly represent the actual condition of the crop, and the decline was quickly recovered. Spinners abroad have hesitated about following the advance, not because of their inability to dispose of their product, but because they felt the market was entitled to a reaction. Thus the situation shows no notable change. Everyone is still afraid to be 'long' of cotton in face of a probable scarcity and a growing crop which has not had a good start in the greater portion of the cotton belt."

OUR St. Petersburg Correspondent gives an account of a movement in favour of a restoration of the right of priests to marry, which is in progress among the Polish clergy. They have the good wishes of their Russian rulers. The change, though it could hardly make Poland less Catholic, might tend to give its Church a more purely national existence, and thus to weaken its dependence on Rome. The Russian priests are expected and even required to marry; there are said to be grave reasons why the Polish priests should be, at least, permitted. The Church of Rome is not exactly bound to say no; indeed, it could not be under any such obligation, in view of the practise of the early Church. The doctrine, as laid down by the most authoritative writers, is that although celibacy in the priesthood is preferable to matrimoney, the divine law does not make it necessary for the reception of holy orders, or forbid, either the ordination of married men, or the marriage of those already in orders. It was originally introduced slowly and tentatively, as a sort of counsel of perfection. As such it is still regarded by many of the Anglican clergy. It has probably less of the charm of novelty for the Poles.

THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

PROPOSED TEMPORARY MEASURES FOR JUBILEE DAY.

AFTER all we may probably have the opportunity of seeing the Queen's statue once again, after it has been hidden from view for many months, on the day of the Diamond Jubilee celebration. Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, has, we understand, sent in a report to the Municipal Commissioner advising that on the auspicious day named the covering should be removed, and the stains on the Royal robes should be hidden from view by an artistic arrangement of flower garlands, a large quantity of which would probably be forthcoming from the general public if it was known that this step was to be taken. The head, however, could not be covered up in this way, for it would not do for her Majesty's counterfeit presentment to be literally smothered in flowers. Mr. Murzban, therefore, suggests that pending the permanent renovation of the statue, a thin coating of plaster of Paris should be applied to the head, to hide the stains. In order to render the coating proof against inclement weather for a short period it is suggested that a small quantity of white wax should be rubbed over the outer surface. The coating would not interfere with the subsequent work, as it could be easily removed afterwards. While these proposals are under consideration, M. Colomb is carrying on experiments in the removal of the stains, and the result so far appears fairly satisfactory. But the work is a very slow one, and there is no reason to hope that the stains could be removed in time to make the statue presentable on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee Day the week after next.

THE FAMINE.

HELP FROM THE FAR EAST.

THE total amount contributed by the city of Tokio and the port of Yokohama to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund is Rs. 29,676-8, and particulars are now to hand from Mr. James Troup, H. B. M.'s Consul at Yokohama, of the names of the subscribers.

Mr. Troup in his letter states that assistance was freely given by people of all nationalities, but he particularly mentions the invaluable aid he received from the Japanese community. Two of the leading Japanese Banks, the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan), whose head office is in Tokio, and the Yokohama Shokin Ginko (Specie Bank), in addition, of course, to the Banks of British Nationality, very kindly lent their assistance in the collection of subscriptions, and the local fund was particularly indebted to Mr. K. Kawakami, Director of the Nippon Ginko, who not merely lent the machinery of that bank for the receipt of subscriptions in Tokio, but, by the active personal influence of himself and his friends, enlisted the most influential Japanese newspapers in support of the movement.

A noticeable feature of the subscription is the large number of Japanese subscribers to the fund. The Cabinet Ministers subscribed, as well as many leading Japanese commercial men, and others.

The Nippon Ginko itself contributed $3,000·00, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Ship Company), $1,000·00.

A closing remittance is also to hand from Durban, Natal. The total amount remitted by the Mayor of that town for the benefit of the famine-stricken people in India, is £1,493-19-10, of which no less a sum than £1,194 has been contributed by Indians chiefly resident in the colony of Natal.

Upon receipt of Sir Francis Maclean's telegram in Durban, appealing for assistance on behalf of the suffering people in India, circulars were at once issued in English, Guzerati, Hindi, and Tamil, inviting subscriptions for the benefit of the Indian Famine Relief Fund, and it is very evident from the generous response made by the Indians in Natal that they have not forgotten their brethren in Hindustan.

CAPTURE OF A PROCLAIMED DACOIT.

WE hear from Indore that Bhuria Bhil, the proclaimed offender, who gave immense trouble in Central India, including the Holkar, Sindia, and Powar States, and who had been closely pursued by the police for more than four years, has been captured at last. The Indore Durbar placed Daryavsing, the patel of Sitabardi in that State, himself an influential Bhil headman, and deputed one of its subedars to help him. The credit of the achievement is chiefly due to the British authorities, the Holkar State police, and their hereditary *Giras Takedar*, Daryavsing, ably assisted by the Gwalior and Dhar officials. We shall soon publish very interesting details of the adventures of this man, his companion Salmia, and his numerous comrades.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

IN spite of the uncertainties of the weather just now, the Willard Opera Company are receiving a fair amount of patronage. They certainly deserve it, for their production both of "The Mikado" on Monday night, and of "The Gondoliers" last evening, left very little to be desired. The company is fully sustaining its high reputation as the best opera company travelling in the East. Last night, in spite of the heavy shower of rain and storm in the early part of the evening, a fairly large audience welcomed the favourite artistes who now form an excellent combination in the Willard Company. Mr. Tommy Empson, who is well known to the Bombay theatre-going public as a popular manager, promises an interesting programme of operas and comedies for the week, to be concluded with the emotional drama, "East Lynne," on Friday. "Confusion" will be staged to-night, while the farcical comedy, "Charley's Aunt," will be produced to-morrow.

THE MILL-HAND STRIKE.

THE partial strike of the mill operatives still continues. All the mills are working, but are undermanned.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is the list of passengers, per s. s. Ganges, expected in Bombay, at daylight, on Sunday:—

Aspinall, Major H H and Mrs	Jardine, Mr E R
Bowhill, Mr S	Johnson, Mr Knox
Brown Mr W B	Leslie, Mr Norman
Bonerji, Hon. Mr S	Lushington, Major E C
Burnett, Mr A S	Mein, Colonel H B
Cole, Capt Wells	Mohachlan, Mr
Clay, Mr S	Payne, Mr
Edes, Mr E H	Rainey, Mr James
Gaspral, Mr J F	Ross, Mr H M
Hector, The Rev Dr	Shepherd, Mr H Deane
Jackson, Mr J E	Wylie, Major F

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to 2nd-Lieutenant F. D. Atkinson, R. A., from 7th June to 5th August, next.

SIGNORA COSTANZA GARIBALDI, wife of General Ricciotti Garibaldi, has left for Greece to join her husband—another proof that the General does not consider the war ended.

MR. GLADSTONE will be invited to open the new swing bridge over the Dee at Queensferry, Harwarden. It has been erected at a cost of thirteen thousand pounds, contributed by the Flintshire and Cheshire County Councils and the adjacent landowners (including Messrs. Herbert and Henry Gladstone, the trustees of the Hawarden estate). The bridge is still in the hands of the contractor, but it is expected that it will be completed in time for the formal opening.

TELEPHONE subscribers in the London postal area are about to have some new facilities given to them. They are to be connected with the Post Office when they desire to transmit postal telegrams, to have telephonic messages delivered as express letters, or even as ordinary letters, and to call up a Post Office express messenger. The readiness of the Post Office now-a-days to adapt itself to modern conditions is almost alarming. Very soon Sir Henniker Heaton's occupation will be gone. If fact, it has always been a little doubtful to some people whether his spurring of a willing horse has not been at times too provoking to the Post Office authorities, who now seem anxious to show that, left alone, they will be equal to modern demands

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

PENSIONERS' DINNER IN BOMBAY.

IN commemoration of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, arrangements have been made by the General Officer Commanding for a dinner and dance, in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, to all naval and military pensioners residing in Bombay. Dinner will commence at 7-30 p.m., followed by a dance. Tickets can be had on application to the Secretary, Pensioners' Dinner, Town Hall.

DHARWAR.

It is gratifying to record that the suggestion made by me to you, writes a correspondent, has been acted upon by the chairman of the Municipality. He convened a meeting of the principal inhabitants of Dharwar on Sunday, in the Victoria Theatre, when the chair was occupied by Mr. V. B. Katti, Mr. Katti explained the object for which the meeting was convened, and asked Mr. Mallapur to propose the first resolution. Mr. Mallapur said that to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee in a befitting manner, a sum of one thousand rupees or thereabout was required, and the Municipality be asked to collect it from the public. After some discussion, it was resolved that a separate committee, to be known as "the Jubilee Committee," consisting of nine members of the municipality and an equal number of the public of Dharwar, be formed which should collect and disburse the amount in connection with the celebration of the Jubilee and make such other detailed arrangements as would be necessary under the advice of the President of the Municipality. It was also further resolved that a suitable address be presented to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, of course with the approval of the Collector and the President of the Municipality on the occasion of the Jubilee festival. Rao Bahadur Jayakar at the conclusion of the meeting spoke a few words in Marathi explaining the circumstances under which the meeting on the 23rd May last was held, and presented to the chairman a draft copy of the address prepared by the address committee appointed at that meeting, and expressed his satisfaction that the chairman of the Municipality has done well in calling this meeting and taking the public of Dharwar into their confidence, and thus approved of the proceedings of the meeting over which he presided. The last resolution was adopted unanimously, which purports to the following effect: "That the people of Dharwar should observe the 23rd June as far as possible as their national holiday, and pray to their Almighty God to spare our beloved sovereign for a long time in their own way." A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BROACH.

Writing on Monday, a Broach correspondent says:—This afternoon the Jubilee address from the Broach Zilla Local Boards and the Municipality was presented to the Collector. The raizees of the place, Desais, and Majmudars, and all the officers and Government clerks had been invited to attend the procession organized for the purpose by the Municipality, and the call was loyally responded to. Schoolchildren of both sexes in their best attire reciting the National Anthem in Gujerati added picturesqueness and beauty to the imposing spectacle. The procession had been organized in quite a royal fashion. The Municipal criers with flourishes of trumpets and assisted by a native band led the procession. They were followed by Government sepoys, who could have outvied all the pomp of the Mogul Irregulars. The raizees and officers came next, and they were followed by the gorgeous palanquin in which a portrait of the Emoress was carried. The procession walked over a large part of the town. When it approached Desai Vishnuprasad's house, which was decorated with banners and evergreens, it halted. The young Desai Vishnuprasad placed a fine garland over the picture of the Empress, and showered flowers of gold and silver over it. The procession then went to the Municipal Hall, and there formally presented the address to the Collector, who made a short speech befitting the occasion. Desai Vishnuprasad as the senior citizen then placed a garland on the portrait of the Empress placed on the dais. The meeting dispersed with enthusiastic cheers for the Empress.

THANA.

The Thana Municipality in its meeting of Thursday last has passed a resolution to send an address of congratulation, written on an illuminated vellum, and put in a suitable country-made silver casket, to the Government of India, through the proper channel, on the occasion of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India's Diamond Jubilee.

SUGGESTED NEW CURRENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I venture to suggest that new coins in gold and silver be struck for use in the whole of the British Empire, Colonies, Kingdoms, or range of political influence. This step will cost a lot, but it is in the power of the British financiers to regulate in paper currency the temporary deficiency requisite for the proposed charge. "*One Queen one coin*" should be the standard of the currency. Call it (1) "Pound" or *Mohor*, "(2) Shilling or Rupee, (3) Penny or Anna, the intrinsic as well as the "legal tender" value should be the same. Pray put this proposal before the public for professional and political discussion.—Yours, &c.,

POTNIS.

THE SARVAJANIK SABHA.

THE following is the text of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha's Jubilee address to the Queen-Empress:—

May it please Your Imperial Majesty,—We have been instructed by the managing committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (People's Association) to convey on behalf of the Sabha as well as the people of the city of Poona and the Deccan generally, their heartfelt joy and thankfulness at the approaching sixtieth anniversary of Your Majesty's accession to the throne; and we beg to submit this humble and loyal address in token of the sentiments of loyalty and veneration which all classes of the people in the Deccan feel towards Your Majesty.

Poona is the second city in the Bombay Presidency. As the old capital of the Peshwas and the favourite resort of the local Government during the greater part of the year, it may fairly claim to hold a unique position in Western India. It is the centre of all kinds of new activities and still maintains its character as the leading town in the Deccan. It enjoys special privileges in matters of local Self-Government and is looked upon as a better exponent of genuine native thought and native feeling than any other town in the Presidency. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha is the oldest political association in the Deccan, being established about 27 years ago to represent the wants and wishes of the people to the authorities in a proper and constitutional manner. Since its foundation it has continued to fulfil this difficult task in a firm and loyal spirit, and successive Viceroys and Governors like Lord Ripon, Lord Dufferin, and Lord Reay have testified to its services by inviting its opinion and acknowledging the usefulness of its advice, and the representations which the committee of the Sabha from time to time addresses the Government are usually treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration. Composed as it is of Chiefs, Sirdars, Landholders and Representatives of the educated and other classes in the Deccan, the Sabha may fairly claim to speak in the name of the whole people, and is bound as such to voice the universal feeling of loyalty and gratitude which the people of this province entertain for the inestimable benefits enjoyed by them during the last sixty years of Your Majesty's reign.

To enumerate these benefits would be only recapitulating things that are patent to everybody and that have been repeatedly acknowledged. Since

name of Your Majesty, and his fondest wish is still to see the face of a sovereign who has proved so much of a mother to him. The people of the Deccan especially have always been delighted to picture in Your Majesty an ideal mother and an ideal Queen, and their only regret is that they cannot pay their homage personally to her. The brave and faithful Maratha would have deemed it his highest privilege to join as a volunteer in the Jubilee festivities in London and thereby give a practical proof of his loyalty and devotion which he feels for Your Majesty. A time will however come when the people of India will enjoy this and the other privileges in common with Your Majesty's British subjects.

In this hope and confidence we tender our homage of love and loyalty to the Throne, and we pray that God Almighty may bestow His choicest blessings upon Your Imperial Majesty, and upon their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other Members of the Royal Family.

And thus with sentiments of profound veneration and loyalty to Your Imperial Majesty we beg to subscribe ourselves,

V. R. PATAWARDHAN,
Chairman, Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona;
S. M. PARANJAPE,
V. R. JALANAPURKAR,
Honorary Secretaries, Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona.

Poona, May 27.

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Ward.		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	0	0	20
	Chakla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	0	0	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	0	0	16
	Bhuli Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswadi	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Khumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	5
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	1	0	35
	Tadwadi	5	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	6
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	4
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	4
	Non-Resdt. & Unknown	2	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jails	0	1	2
	Grant Road	0	1	
	Arthur Road	0	0	
	Total	10	2	96
	Total to date	12,512	10,630	

CHOLERA CASES IN BOMBAY.

Two cholera cases occurred in Bombay on Monday. One took place at Nowroji Hill, in a house where a plague case was discovered on Sunday. One case proved fatal. The deceased arrived from Poona about two months ago.

THE PILGRIM SHED.

There are at present 200 persons in the Pilgrim Shed at Mallet Bunder. The police guard has been withdrawn and replaced by military men.

THE QUARANTINE CAMPS.

There now remain only two quarantine camps in the city. The one at Waribunder contains 75 occupants. Six new admissions were made, while 99 were discharged. The pilgrim shed received 43, while 30 were discharged. There now remain 201 hadjis.

PLAGUE AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

Dr. Wilkins informed the Plague Committee, yesterday, by a telegram from Cutch Mandvie that 31 deaths took place on Monday. Out of these 25 were deaths from plague, five occurring in the city and twenty in the hospital. At present 199 patients are lying in the hospital.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

The house-to-house inspection made by justices and special constables, on Monday, was reported to the Plague Committee. One case of bubonic fever was found at Argyle Road. The patient had arrived in Bombay a fortnight ago from Sangli, near Miraj. Another case was discovered at Naoroji Hill. Both patients were sent to the Arthur Road Hospital. In No. 6 district one patient being found suffering from plague was taken to the Telagu Hospital. In No. 9 district 8 cases of plague were found. Three were little babies, one had recently arrived from Poona, and two had come from Poona. One dead body of a patient was found at Gorupdeo and one patient was discovered at Love Lane. All patients were conveyed to plague hospitals.

PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITALS.

Up to yesterday morning 108 patients were lying in the plague hospitals. They were :—

Hospitals.	Cases.
Bhattia	4
Dessa Oswal	1
Lohana	3
Chatre Serang Street	1
Avanji Purbhoy	5
Grant Road	35
Telagu	2
Arthur Road	9
Jullaka	8
Parsi	10
Pasel Gova House	31
Total	108

THE ORIGIN AND SPREAD OF PLAGUE IN CUTCH MANDVIE.

A correspondent writes :—The population of Cutch Mandvie proper, that is, of the city and its surroundings, is about 36,000 souls ; of this 30,000, men, women, and children, are well-packed into abo it 3,000 houses, of which the city is composed—i.e., on an average of thirty individuals to a house. The population of Salaya, a village just opposite to the city, being separated from it by the river Rookmavati, is about 10,000, making a total population of about 46,000, of these the Mahomedans average about a third, and the remaining two-thirds are Hindus, there being, of course, no Europeans. The bubonic plague commenced in Cutch Mandvie in the early part of February, and came into full force about the middle of April, when the deaths numbered 120 per diem. During this time, the officials in high authority, all absorbed with the impending royal wedding, which took place with very great eclat on 17th April, gave no need to the cries of agony from the populace ; in fact, if rumour be true, they were even concealing the matter, fearing that the British authorities would prevent the free ingress and regress of people, which, of cours , was a great disideratum during the marriage ceremonies. However, since the matters were assuming a serious aspect, some kind informant set to work, and sent private intelligence to the Political Agent at Bhuj and to the Plague Committee at Bombay, with the happy result that the Plague Committee forthwith telegraphed to H. H. the Rao of Cutch that they were sending Dr. Lowson to enquire into the matter. Meanwhile, the Political Agent, Major Gates, and Rai Bahadur Moti Lall, the Dewan, also came into Cutch Mandvie from Bhuj to help Dr. Lowson in his enquiries ; and they found that the people were not only flying in all directions, panic-stricken, but were dying in large numbers, uncared for. Dr. Lowson at once drew up his roll of action and the battle began. Temporary hospitals were opened, quarantine established, and disinfecing work begun. After a week, on the 29th April, Dr. Lowson was relieved by Dr. Wilkins, whose original medical staff was replenished by Dr. Mason, Dr. Alice Van Ingen, nurses, etc., early in May, and now again by nurses, etc., on the 3rd June,—and under their continued and laborious exertions the dire malady is fast abating as the daily returns will show :—

Deaths from all causes on the

1st June,	Tuesday	46
2nd ,,	Wednesday	40
3rd ,,	Thursday	28
4th ,,	Friday	22

The importation of plague is attributed to the Cutchees fleeing back to their native place from Bombay and Kurrachee, when the disease was at its acme in these places, that is, in February. At this time there were no quarantine arrangement of any sort or kind ; after a while a futile attempt was made to institute quarantine, that is, a few huts on the other side of the river, about three miles from town, were erected for detention purposes, but at this very critical moment the subordinate local medical authorities and the revenue authorities began to quibble, with the result that the artificers and sweepers from Kurrachee and the merchants from Bombay went directly into that part of the town, belonging to them, viz., the Sonnahwalla Naka, where the disease is first said to have appeared. From here it quickly spread to the Khotenchuckla, near the public latrines, inhabited by the weaver-class, who, having full intercourse with the trades-people and merchants of the town, helped to spread the disease broadcast. The last place to be attacked was Salaya, which is occupied by the Mahomedan sailors and fishermen, with a sprinkling of Hindus. Here the plague seems very virulent, in spite of the cleanliness of their mud huts, the cause probably being that they are vigorously resenting segregation, disinfection, and removal to hospital. Daily 15 to 20 deaths occur here, but now that the search-parties are turning out the plague-stricken, *nolens volens*, and packing them off to hospital, it is hoped that the record of deaths here will soon diminish.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road were as follows :—Arrivals by sea 828, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,954, making a total of 3,782 persons. Departures by sea 858, and by land though Mahim and Sion causeways 2,796, making a total of 3,554 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 228 persons.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

The Hindu Fever Hospital was, on Saturday, the 5th instant, transferred from the temporary sheds on the Sussex Road, Chinchpoogly, to a bungalow on the west of the Grant Road Bridge.

From 6 a.m. 6th June to 6 a.m. 7th June two were discharged cured, and six were under treatment.

From 6 a.m. 7th June to 6 a.m. 8th June there were 3 admissionss, 2 discharged cured, and 7 were under treatment.

THE JAIN HOSPITAL.

During the last week ending 6th instant two new cases were admitted and four died, while the following four were discharged, leaving twelve under treatment. The names of those discharged are :—(1) Divalibai Visram, (2) Ganesh Hinduji, (3) Narsi Chaturbhuj, and (4) Ladkibai Dharsi.

Major F. L. Jones, 3rd Madras Lancers, has subscribed Rs. 10 to the Fever Relief Fund.

Mr. Jooma Khan Mahomed, representative of Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, J. P., reports as follows :—During my inspection in Mandvie with Dr. Contractor and the staff we had found no case of bubonic plague for nearly a week, and hence I was concluding that this terrible scourge had disappeared from this locality ; but to my surprise to-day a Ghattee, aged about 25, lately come from Sangli, a village near Meeraj, and living at Argyle Road, No. 33, was detected by me suffering from the plague, who, it is said, was attacked on the previous night while at his night work. When we began to inspect the premises where he was living, the man, although sick, pretended to be healthy by immediately commencing to take his morning meal and also by ordering to pack his noon meal with which to go to work, and which was ready in my presence, but on my feeling the surface of his body I found his temperature beyond the normal. When he was examined by Dr. Contractor the case was confirmed and the same was duly reported to Surgeon-Captain Brogden, A. M. S. who is energetically devoting himself to the responsible duties allotted to him of the Mandvie Ward, where the dire disease made first its appearance. The man was at once removed to the Arthur Road Hospital.

The following patients were discharged cured from Hospital during the week ending 5th June :—Alibhoy Mulla Hasanali, age 13 years, residence Bendi Bazaar; Esmailji Abdoolali, age 12 years ; residence Nagivai Street ; Ibrahim Esaufali, age 14 years, residence Machi Bazaar; Loonamanji Rateombhoy, age 12 years, residence Fulgali (had measles only).

LOWER DAMAUN.

The mortality on Sunday was again three—a Mochea, a Mohomedan, and a Durji, all of Khariwadi. The cloudy aspect of the sky with slight lightning last two evenings has sent away the remaining mandwawallas to the city, which seems to be almost free from plague. Owing to the approach of the monsoons people have been impatient to go to their respective avocations out of Damaun, and overcoming their prejudices, prefer to remain in quarantine than submit to the threatened starvation. Thus the quarantine sheds now contain 94 individuals, though they were intended to accommodate only 50, but of these 94, thirty are Borahs, for whom separate accommodation is made and who proceed to Surat keeping thier shops in the public market closed to the great inconvenience of people to return. These Borahs were evidently alarmed in the face of the Moolla of Bulsar and his wife. The Moola with his wife and four children came here while the plague was raging in Bulsar. In the beginning of May the Moolla applied to the C. P. A. D. F. for permission to return to Bulsar, with his family, to officiate at the Bakri-Eid. The C. P. A. D. F., on being satisfied of the urgency of the matter, granted permission to the Moolla alone to cross the cordon, the other members being asked to undergo quarantine. The Moolla's wife happened to be in a delicate state of health, and the Moolla preferred to give up his duties at Bulsar to leaving his wife. In the third week of May the wife died, while giving birth to a child, an occurrence which has been observed to be very frequent since the outbreak of the plague. Eight days after, the Moolla, who was residing in Khariwady, where lately the plague made its appearance, was attacked, and died in three days, after a week's illness. The C. P. A. D. F., who is responsible to see that all infection from plague at Lower Damaun is not carried to British territory, has a difficult task to perform.

THANA.

A correspondent, writing on Monday, says :—The temporary men employed on the establishment of the Segregation Hospital have been reduced from the 1st instant. The hospital is now in charge of the Civil Surgeon, Thana. No cases of bubonic plague occurred here during the last week. Dr. C. T. Hudson, Civil Surgeon, intends to proceed on three months' leave, giving over charge of his office to Mr. F. A. Moos, Assistant Surgeon, Wadia Dispensary. After the six week' vacation the court of the first class Subordinate Judge was opened on Wednesday last.—The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School will be opened on Thursday next.—The prices of food grain in the bazaar are getting higher day by day. The price of rice has risen from four rupees to six rupees a furra, and the price of dall from four annas to seven annas a pailee.—Azam Luxumanrao Sadhlay, Inamdar, the leading member of the Hindu community, died of plague, last week, at Bassein. The Inamdar lost his two sons of this same malady a few days ago.

One class of painters can have, this season, at all events, no cause to grumble. Not within living memory have London decorators been so busy. Other trades will have their turn by-and-by. The house painters have been the first to reap the Jubilee harvest. It is depressing to think that of all the thousands that will be thus spent there will be scarcely any permanent advantage to the appearance of London. The house-painting, of course, is good so long as it lasts. We know how transitory is that splendour. For the rest, the work in its result will be literally ephemeral. It is a kind of relief, however, to note that for the occasion the Marble Arch has been thoroughly cleaned. The familiar gateway just now almost looks like marble. One permanent improvement to an important bit of London thoroughfare will henceforth date with the Diamond Jubilee. In front of Devonshire House they have just set up the old Chiswick gates, making a pleasant break in that dreary length of dull brick wall, and giving one a peep of the frontage of the historic house.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache' Liver and Kidney Affections, Anemia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE new list of Precedence of Corps in the Native Army has been published in the *Gazette of India*.

CONVEYANCES by Government of standing trees in Government Forests are exempted from stamp duty.

NEGOTIATIONS for the Kalka-Simla Railway are still going on between the Government of India and the Delhi-Kalka Company. The exact alignment, however, is not yet settled.

THE Quetta paper says :—Some days ago while playing at racquets, Lieutenant Lloyd lost an eye. He is however progressing favourably. The same paper announces Lieutenant Ross, who was bitten in the foot by his dog at Shalabagh, the other day, was advised to proceed to Paris to attend the Pasteur Institute. The dog was found to be with rabies a few days after he bit his master, and was therefore destroyed.

THE latest report on the petroleum industry in India shows that the Digbo field in Assam is being steadily exploited Ten bore holes are yielding oil, and over 235,000 gallons were produced in the past year. The new refinery at Margherita has begun its experimental operations, and the results are highly satisfactory. A good quality of kerosine oil and first-class paraffine wax have been put on the market, and the sale of these is assured. The Company which is working the field have not been so successful in their borings at Makum, where nine wells have been sunk.

THE hand-woven fabrics of India, though deteriorated, can have still their admirers among the people in the West. Some muslin curtains, table cloths, and dress pieces, manufactured by weavers in Delhi, were sent to England sometime ago, and they found ready purchasers. The Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Indian Arts has directed its attention to finding a market for articles of Indian industrial art in England. Independent efforts in this direction are also going to be made by Mr. P. L. Negpurkur, of Poona, who is shortly going to visit England and also America, "with a view to investigate the possibility of establishing some agencies for Indian manufactures adapted to European tastes and requirements."

WITH the raising of Burma to a Lieutenant Governorship, it becomes necessary that the Civil Secretaries and members of the Legislative Council shall be given places in the table of precedence similar to those in vogue in Bengal, the N.-W. Provinces, and the Punjab.

THE grand aggregate of subscriptions to the Indian Famine Relief Fund, with the expected balance of remittances from the Mansion House, compares very favourably with the similar fund raised just twenty years ago—totalling about one and a-half crores of rupees.

THE Indian Forest Officers petition to Parliament against the action of the Secretary of State in the matter of additional pensions was forwarded last mail to Sir Lewis Mclver, who will present the memorial to the House of Commons, with the support of several prominent members interested in Indian affairs.

IT is significant that grain is still being exported from Sind to the Punjab and the N.-W. Provinces in fairly large quantities. Last Friday (28th May) 945 maunds were railed up-country, and on Saturday 1,743 maunds. It is hard to realize—down here in Calcutta—where all we see or hear of the famine is in the papers, that the Punjab, one of the grain fields of the world, should be impoverished to such an extent as to have to draw on Sind, her sister and more fortunate province, for supplies.

A PRETTY story about Sir Frederick Leighton at the time he was studying painting in Italy, is told in the *Cornhill* by Giovani Costa. In May, 1853, "the usual artists' picnic took place at Cervara, a farm in the Roman Campagne. There used to be donkey races, and the winner of these was always the hero of the day. We had halted at Tor de' Schiavi, three miles out of Rome, and half the distance to Cervara, for breakfast. Every one had dismounted and tied his beast to a paling, and all were eating merrily. Suddenly one of the donkeys kicked over a behive, and out flew the bees to revenge themselves on the donkeys. There were about a hundred of the poor beast, but they all unloosed themselves and took to flight, kicking up their heels in the air—all but one little donkey, who was unable to free himself, and so the whole swarm fell upon him. The picnic party also broke up and fled with the exception of one young man, with fair, curly hair, dressed in velvet, who, slipping on gloves, and tying a handkerchief over his face, ran to liberate the poor little beast. I had started to do the same, but less resolutely, having no gloves ; so I met him as he came back, and congratulated him, asking him his name. And in this way I first made the acquaintance of Frederick Leighton, who was then about twenty-three years old."

SOME current prices of seats for viewing the Jubilee procession from the list of a well known advertising agent will no doubt interest our readers. The list from which we quote only shows one example of club seats being bartered. A couple of seats "for ladies only on grand stand outside club house, eight guineas each, to include champagne lunch," is the quotation. The club, of course, is not mentioned in the list, but it is situated in Piccadilly. Quotations are mostly for windows, rooms, floors or whole houses, but where single seats are trafficked in the prices range from two to ten guineas, according to position. On a first floor, opposite Somerset House, the seats are quoted at 10*l.* for a place in the front row, 8*l.* in the second row, 5*l.* in the third row. At a shop window in the Strand eight rows have been contrived, with six seats in each. Even in the eighth row the price asked is four guineas. Seats in the first four rows are quoted at ten guineas each. Similar prices are being demanded throughout Fleet street, but purchasers of several seats are offered an abatement. Shop window seats in the Borough range from two to six guineas. The discount system is popular in Cheapside. There you may have a rebate of 10 per cent. if you take six seats at a first floor window. The nominal prices range from 5*l.* to 10*l.* ; on the second floor from three guineas to 7*l.* 10*s.* and they include champagne luncheon.

A ROOF in the Strand to seat thirty people is offered for 100*l.* One announcement, "First, second and third floors, parapet, and roof," has a sound as complete as stock, lock, and barrel. Five hundred pounds is the price asked. It is said that one hundred people can be accommodated with places for that money. That is in the Strand. In the same thoroughfare somebody will turn out of his third floor bedroom, twelve feet square, on the morning of the Jubilee—take up his bed and walk, leaving a table and seats for a party who will be left to make the best of his two 3ft. 6in. wide windows. This sacrifice will be made for 25*l.* by the occupant of the bedroom, whose terms may be compared with these of the holder of a furnished office whose commercial instincts prompt a demand of the same amount for but one window at the same height from the street.

THE Strand, Fleet-street, and Ludgate-hill vendor boast themselves of "back entrances to avoid crowd." One of the most modest quotations is this: "Ludgate-hill. Third floor, one room, three windows. Top of the hill, finest view of Cathedral step from here, 100*l.* Whole ceremony can be seen clearly from this room and service heard. Side entrance to avoid crush." It may be compared with a second floor claiming for precisely similar advantages 500 guineas. For a shop to seat forty, at the corner of St. Paul's-churchyard, directly facing the Cathedral steps, the quotation is 1,000*l.*

A GAME preserve is being formed on the Shire river in our Central Africa Protectorate. The East bank of the river has been closed in the Ruo district and police are placed there to carry out the regulations. They report that a large quantity of game has since tue closing come into the Elephant Marsh. Buffalo and other game are more plentiful than in 1895, and it is hoped that elephants will in time return there.

Sir RICHARD **TANGYE tells in "Chambers's Journal" now he was knighted. He went down to Windsor with other knights-expectant who were,** after luncheon on silver plates at the Castle, ushered into the Queen's presence, one at a time. Says Sir Richard Tangye: —

My turn was the twelfth ; hence one of my friends has dubbed me the Twelfth Knight. The equerry took me to the door of the apartment and then left me. It was a lofty room, but not very large, being perhaps forty feet long and of a corresponding width. The Queen was seated on a very low seat at the end of the apartment opposite the door ; behind her the ladies-in-waiting were arranged in a semicircle, some of the Princesses being on her left, and the lords-in-waiting and Duke of York on her right hand. On entering I gave my "best bow," and, advancing a few steps, stopped, and bowed again, when I was introduced to her Majesty (my name being pronounced wrongly); another bow on closely approaching her and then stooping on my left knee, I extended the right hand—back uppermost—for the Queen has a great objection to moist palms. The Queen then laid her right hand—a very little, plump one—upon mine, and I kissed it. Then she took a sword—dreadful moment!—and smote me—ever so gently—on my left shoulder, saying, in very low, sweet and soft tones, "Rise, Sir Richard," and I became a "dubbed" knight, but not a "belted one" as now-a-days knights have to find their own belts.

After being knighted Sir Richard Tangye came to what he regards as a very difficult part of the ceremony :

I had to retire from the presence backwards. Now, I had always been going forwards during my previous life, and was somewhat doubtful as to how I should perform this retrograde movement. I remember the fate of the Mayor of Truro, who, having presented an address to the Queen on board her yacht in Falmouth Harbour, walked backwards into the sea. However, I stepped back a pace, and having steadied myself, bowed, then another half-a-dozen paces, bowing again, and after repeating the operation once more, to my great relief found myself at the door . . . A few days after my return from Windsor I received an intimation from a gentleman writing from the office of "The Board of Green Cloth," inviting me to pay the sum of £25 (or thereabouts) as fees for himself and his Grace the Duke of ——!

In a conversation with Lord Rosebery which Sir Richard Tangye had just before he was knighted, he told how his daughter had informed him that he reminded her of the longest day, because he was the shortest knight. Sir Richard is not tall. Lord Rosebery appreciated the joke, saying that it was very good, and at the same time very bad of the young lady. Such are the high jinks of new knights when they go to Windsor.

A FAMILIAR story in a new example was told by Mr. Alexander Siemens at the meeting of the Machinery Users' Association. After the passing of the Merchandise Marks Act he was conversing abroad with a foreign buyer of match boxes, who pointed out the mark, "made in Germany," upon a match box, and asked for an explanation. This Mr. Siemens gave. The buyer said : "Oh, I have always bought from English firms. I thought they made them. As they do not, why should not I buy from the German makers who offer somewhat better prices?" Next he asked : "Do they not make anything in England, then?" It took Mr. Siemens a long while to convince his questioner that there are really factories in England.

ONE feature of Kew Gardens very noticeable of late years is the very admirable system of growing flowers in a purely natural manner. Large expanses of grass are planted with bulbs—crocuses, daffodils, bluebells, tulips, and so on—to succeed each other in glorious sheets of bloom, all growing in the free and easy style of buttercups and daisies. This is a very healthy and delightful revolt against the trim artificiality of formal beds and borders. In their natural habitats the flowers are ten times more charming than when drilled into regimental precision and regularity. Nothing about Kew is more enjoyable just now than the cerulean blue of the bluebells that during the last five or six years have been sedulously encouraged in the wilder portion of the grounds, and this year present whole sheets of cool, refreshing colour among the trees in the odd corners of the gardens themselves. They have been imported from the adjoining Queen's Cottage grounds, where they are just now wonderfully beautiful, being quite undisturbed by anything but the birds and the rabbits. Men are just now filling up the hollow in which till recently a sunk fence shut off from Kew Gardens the lawn attached to the Palace. This house has now a comparatively small lawn enclosed by a wire fence, and a large and beautiful addition has thus been made to the public domain. The judicious removal of the useless and vexatious fence which formerly divided the Gardens proper from the arboretum greatly enhances the enjoyability of this lovely pleasure ground.

IN Dongola, under the Dervish rule, smoking and the consumption of alcohol was prohibited, and generally commerce with the exterior world ceased. According to a memorandum on the condition of the province—a memorandum drawn up by Mr. Dawkins and sent home by Lord Cromer—a demand is now springing up for cotton cloth, bright coloured silks, scents, tobacco, sugar, and tea. The tea is much sought after, and is sold at 16 piastres (3*s.* 4*d.*) a pound. What is wanted chiefly in Dongola is an adult male population. Old men, women, and children make up the bulk of the population. The report from which we quote is intended to be the first of a series which will show from year to year the progress the province is making. Mr. Dawkins recommends that the men be brought back by stoppage of pensions and by a threatened redistribution of their lands.

ANOTHER report from Dongola, giving information drawn up by Mr. Garstin, Under-Secretary of State for Public Works, describes the province in detail. He looks forward to development of the province through attention to natural advantages ; such, for instance, as the cataracts, where the water-power may be utilised for the generation of electricity. He says, "considering that the fall of the river between Hannek and Wady Halfa is some 80 metres, and that in the fourth cataract south of Merawi there is a further fall of 49 metres, it requires little technical knowledge to understand the possibilities in the future for the development of this country with such a magnificent source of power lying, so to speak, at hand."

MUCH importance is being attached by the educationists whose opinions are represented by "The School Board Chronicle" to a proposal in the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the distribution of science and art grants. By this proposal, if it is accepted, there will be embodied in the Directory of the Science and Art Department a provision that in counties and county boroughs having organizations for the promotion of secondary education, the authority so constituted may notify its willingness to be responsible for the science and art instruction within its area. In such a case, while the rights of the managers of existing schools and classes will be preserved, no managers of a new school or class will, except under special circumstances, be recognised unless they are responsible to such authority. In this provision "Lex"—a writer in "The School Board Chronicle" for whom the editor vouches as an expert in educational administration—detects an insidious attack on the Higher Grade school of the School Boards, and also an attempt to forestall the legislation which is to determine the constitution of the Secondary Education authority.

THE Duc d'Aumale has left real estate in Normandy, valued at 4,000*l.* a year, to the Duc d'Orleans. It adjoins the property of the latter at Eu. The deceased has bequeathed his Palermo estates, worth about 4,000*l.*, to the Duchesse d'Aosta, and to Prince Jean de Chartres the reversion of his larger estates at Nouvion-sur-Thierache. The title of Duc de Guise is to be attached to that property. The Duc and Duchesse de Chartres are to have a life estate. The eldest son of the Compte d' Eu also comes under the will into another property, valued at 4,000*l.* a year. These estates are subject pro rata to an annuity of 1,600*l.* a year to the Countesse de Clinchaux, in addition to the fortune already settled on her. The personalty in England is valued at 640,000*l.* It has been left to a young man born soon after the Duc de Guise's death, and for whom, to quote the words of the will, the Duke "always felt the strongest affection." This young man was almost brought up at Chantilly, but has lived also a good deal in Worcestershire. The above is only a part of the will, which is voluminous, but clearly expressed.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 1st June :—

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 27th May reporting that Mr. Dawood Ahmed, Master of Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s coasting steamers, has been examined and found competent to perform the duties of a special pilot for coasting steamers, and recommending that Government be requested to issue the usual notification.

Resolution.—Government should be addressed in the usual terms.

Read letter from H. Ahmed Hassam, dated 26th April 1897, requesting permission to make a connection for sullage and storm-water from his two new chawls at Ghorupdeo Road to the Trustees' storm-water drain adjoining his property. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 17th May, forwarding plan and section of the ground belonging to Mr. Hajee Ismail Hassum near Ghorupdeo Hill ; saying that the natural fall of the ground is towards the Trustees' property ; that at present all sullage and storm-water from it finds its way across the property of Joseph Rahimtoola into the open drain which runs along the Trustees' boundary and discharges into the Middle Timber pond ; that these drains are only constructed for storm-water, and, as they discharge into the harbour, all applications to connect sullage water pipes to them have hitherto been refused ; that in the present case it does not seem possible to refuse permission to run storm water into the drain, as it is the natural course for the water to take, but that, unless there are any strong reasons to the contrary, he considers that sullage water ought not to be allowed to run into these drains, and that, though the applicant cannot run his sullage water into any Municipal drain, he might construct cesspools on his own property.

Resolution.—There is no objection on the Trustees part to stormwater from the premises belonging to Mr. Hajee Ahmed Hassam being discharged into the Trustees' drain, but, as the outlet is on the foreshore, the Trustees regret they are unable to allow sullage from the two new chawls to be disposed of in this way. The proper course would appear to be to provide cesspools for the reception of sullage pending the construction of this section of the Municipal drainage system.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 26th May 1897, submitting an offer made by Mr. Meherjeebhoy Bomanjee Cassimah for a lease for 50 years of a plot of land containing 344 4-9 square yards situated in Goa Street, Mody Bay Reclamation, at the following rates of rent :—Rs. 1 per square yard per annum for the first 10 years. Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for the next 10 years. Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years.

Resolution.—The lease may be granted subject to the usual conditions in Mody Bay leases.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 23rd March 1897, submitting, as called for in Trustees' Resolution dated 13th October 1896, two tracings, showing a scheme of further dock extension at Mody Bay comprising a new wet dock with entrance from the Victoria Dock, occupying the site of the Carnac Basin and extending southwards to the North Reclamation with entrance from the Harbour as the northmost, explaining that the scheme admits of extension southwards when the time comes to allow of native craft being accommodated further north up the Harbour, and that the southern extension shown by dotted red lines will have an entrance south of the South Channel for use in ordinary weather and can be worked from the new north circle, Punjab Command Head Quarters, vice Major B J C Doran, vacated, dated 7th May 1897.

Capt K J Buchanan, 4th Regt of Sikh Infy, offg Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, Punjab Command, is Confirmed in that appointment, vice Major W E Sturges, appointed Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, 1st Circle, Punjab Command Head Quarters, dated 7th May 1897.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bgde Surgn Lieut Col J H Moore, Army Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Surgn Col, vice Surgn Col C A Atkins, on leave, dated 22nd May 1897.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Condnr T O Droke is appointed a Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Dept.

ORGANISATION.—Native Army.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to notify that several regiments, battalions, and batteries of the Native Indian Army shall in future, when acting together, take precedence amongst themselves in the following order :—

Cavalry—The Govr Genl's Body Guard, the Govr's Body Guard, Madras, the Govrs Body Guard, Bombay, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Madras Lancers, the 1st Bengal Lancers, the 2nd Bengal Lancers, the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, the 1st and 2nd Bengal Lancers, the 3rd 4th and 5th Bombay Cavalry, the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Bengal Cavalry, the 6th Bombay Cavalry, the Cavalry of the Corps of Guides, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 15th Punjab Cavalry, the 9th, 10th and 11th Bengal Lancers the 12th Bengal Cavalry, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Bengal Lancers, the 16th and 17th Bengal Cavalry, the 18th and 19th Bengal Lancers, the Aden Troop, the 7th Bombay Lancers, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, the Deoli Irregular Cavalry, the Erinpura Irregular Cavalry and the Central India Horse.

Artillery—Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Mountain Batteries, the Punjab Garrison Battery, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Field Batteries, Hyderabad Contingent.

Sappers and Miners—The "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners, the Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, and the Corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Infantry—The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Madras Infantry, the 1st Bengal Infantry, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Bombay Infantry, the 1st Bengal Infantry, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Madras Infantry, the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th Madras Infantry, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Bombay Infantry, the 2nd Bengal Infantry, the 27th, 28th and 29th Madras Infantry, the 3rd and 4th Bengal Infantry, the 12th Bombay Infantry, the 30th, 31st, 32nd and 33rd Madras Infantry, the 13th, 14th, 16th and 17th Bombay Infantry, the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Bengal Infantry, the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th Bombay Infantry, the 9th and 10th Bengal Infantry, the 1st Gurkha Rifles, the 11th Bengal Infantry, the 26th Bombay Infantry, the 12th and 13th Bengal Infantry, the 27th Bombay Infantry, the 14th and 15th Bengal Infantry, the 2nd and 3rd Gurkha Rifles, the Infantry of the Corps of Guides, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Sikh Infantry, the 28th and 29th Bombay Infantry, the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th Punjab Infantry, the 4th Gurkha Rifles, the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st and 32nd Bengal Infantry, the 5th Gurkha Rifles, the 30th Bombay Infantry, the 33rd, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 42nd, 43rd, 44th and 45th Bengal Infantry, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, the Resident's Escort, the Malwa Bhil Corps, the Mewar Bhil Corps, the Deoli Irregular Infantry, the Shekai Battalion, the Erinpura Irregular Infantry and the Merwara Battalion.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Bombay Command.

Sub Condr G Bason to be Condr, and Store Sergt W Power to be Sub Condr, with effect from the 24th Feb, 1897, vice Condr R Dungey, retired.

Sub Condr J Gibson to be Condr, with effect from the 9th March, 1897, vice Condr J Arber, retired.

RETIREMENTS.

Major A M Monteith, I S C, Sqdn Comdr and 2nd in Comd, 7th Regt of Bo Lancers (Belooch Horse), has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 9th Aug, 1897, subject to H M's approval.

Surg Lieut C A R R Stephens, I M S, Bengal establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 24th May 1897, subject to H M's approval.

Surg Capt F H Burton Brown, M B, I M S, Bengal establishment, 10th Regt of Bengal Infy, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to resign the service, with effect from the 2nd June 1897, subject to H M's approval.

Hony Surg Capt J Jallageer, Senior Asst Surgn Indian Subordinate Medical Dept, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the Service, with effect from the 2nd May 1897, subject to H M's approval.

REWARDS.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Native Army in the Bombay Command is granted the medal for meritorious service, with annuity, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1-88, and article 342, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II :—No. 43, Havildar Shaikh Ahmed, 21st Regt of Bombay Infy (Marine Battn), vice Color Havildar Shaikh Ali, transferred to the Pension establ.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

South Light Horse—Capt W H Cob

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

New regulations have been issued respecting naval cadets which are to come into force for the examination to be held in December next. Appointments to naval cadetships will be made by limited competition, with the exception of six given annually to sons of gentlemen in the Colonies on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, and seven senior cadetships selected by the Board of Admiralty from sons of officers of the Army, Navy, or Marines. The examinations by the Civil Service Commissioners will be held in London and at Portsmouth in March, July, and December. Candidates must, on the date of entry (January 15, 1898), be not below 14, and not above 15½ years of age; and from May 15, 1898, and thenceforth, not below 14½ and not above 15½ years of age. Every candidate must be in good health, and free from any physical defect. For all cadets entered under these regulations the payment will be at the rate of £75 per annum for the period in the Britannia, to be paid every term in advance. But the Lords of the Admiralty reserve the power of selecting, from among the cadets entered at each examination, a number, not to exceed six, being sons of officers of the Navy, Army, or Marines, or of civil officers under the board of Admiralty, with respect to whom the annual payment will be £45 only. The period of training on board the Britannia will be four terms; there will be three terms in each year. A cadet must be immediately withdrawn on the receipt of an official intimation of his being considered unfit for the Navy.

At the end of last month the Italian battleship Ammiraglio di St. Bon was launched at Venice, where she has been long upon the stocks. She is a sister of the Emanuele Filiberto, which is in hand at Castellammare, and represents the new type of battleship adopted in Italy, the displacement having shrunk from the 14,400 tons of the Lepanto and the approximately equal tonnage of other ships of six or seven years ago to 9,800 tons. The length of the St. Bon is 344 feet 6 inches, her beam 69 feet 4 inches, and her draught 24 feet 9 inches. Four 10-inch guns are coupled in turrets fore and aft, with 9·7-inch Harvey steel plating, and there are eight 6-inch quick-firers in the central armoured casemate, besides eight 4·7-inch, two 2·9-inch, eight 2·2-inch, and twelve smaller quick-firing guns, and five torpedo-tubes. Protection is given by an end-to-end steel belt 9·7 inches thick amidships, with lighter plating above for the quick-firers, and a steel belt with a maximum thickness of 3 inches. The engines are of 13,500 horse-power, and are calculated for a speed of 18 knots, forced draught, and the normal coal supply is 1,000 tons. The ship's complement is 600 men.

The yacht illustrates and describes the Sissoi Veliky, as she appeared on her arrival at Toulon from Suda, where the terrible accident occurred, as our readers will be aware she has four 12-in. Oboukoff guns coupled in her turrets, and the accident occurred in the after turret through the blowing off of the breech-piece of one of the guns. The breech-closing apparatus, says our contemporary, is on a continuous-rotation system, and resembles the Canet principle, with the serious want of the mechanism which prevents detonation when the breech is properly closed. The breech apparatus appears to have been reversed in the two guns, with the effect that, when one was closed, the other, though partly open, presented a similar appearance. This should surely not have deceived the gunners. But it is surmised, according to the Yacht, that the disaster occurred in consequence, the detonation having taken place before a sixth of a turn had been made, and when the breech-block was not properly engaged with the screws. The result was that the breech was blown off, and struck the back of the turret with terrific force, while the gases of combustion escaping filled the turret and caused it in turn to explode, in a manner, blowing off the top with the sad consequences which have been described The armour of the turret cover was weakest (double plating of 4 in. and 2½) and broken in two, the fracture being in the line of the main axis of the turret. Unfortunately the gun was trained on the port beam at the moment, so that while one-half of the turret-top went overboard the other crashed on the deck. If the guns had been pointed astern probably both portions of the cover would have fallen in the water. The interior of the turret was reduced to ruin, and both turret and guns have to be taken out. The ship will be in hand some months, but, in order to expedite the work, certain parts of the apparatus will be taken from a ship of the same class now in hand in Russia and be sent to La Seyne. Pending the sojourn of the Sissoi Veliky at the yard, the opportunity will be seized of carrying out some minor changes in her.

The report that Ghazi Osman Pasha has been recalled to Constantinople as the outcome of the enthusiastic welcome accorded him at Salonica and elsewhere will not come as a surprise to those who are aware of the intense jealousy with which the hero of Plevna has for years past been regarded. After the war with Russia honours and distinctions were, it is true, heaped upon the foremost soldier of the Ottoman Empire, but political intrigues led to his removal from the chief command of the Army, and for the past fifteen years he has been practically a prisoner in the palace, of which he held the nominal appointment of Grand Marshal. Ghazi Osman, who is just reaching his sixtieth birthday, gained his first experiences as a second lieutenant of cavalry in the Russian War and was promoted by the celebrated Omar Pasha for gallantry at Eupatoria in March 1855. He has since been identified with every campaign in which the Turkish armies have been engaged since the days of Sebastopol, was promoted for services in the Syrian rebellion, 1860, fought in the Cretan campaigns in 1866-68 and, becoming a general of division (ferik) in 1875, was shortly afterwards a popular hero in Turkey by his decisive victories over the Servians at Ivsor (July 18, 1876) and Saitchar (August 7, 1876), for which he was made a Marshal of the Empire. In the following year he made the world ring with his prowess in the defence of Plevna. Perhaps the proudest moment of his life was his introduction to the Czar, who uttered the words which have become historical, "Je vous felicite de votre belle defense. C'est un des plus beaux faits de l'histoire militaire."

The idea of a direct railway communication between the shores of the Mediterranean and India has long been prevalent, and various schemes have been advocated. The objection, however, that, in addition to cost and engineering difficulties, the proposed lines would be liable to interruption in case of war has hitherto prevented any action from being taken. The objections above mentioned do not seem to exist in respect to the scheme advocated by Mr. C. Black at the Society of Arts last week and generally approved of by those present. Mr. Black suggests a line starting from the northern end of the Suez Canal, eastward across the peninsula of Sinai to the gulf of El Akabah, thence following the seventieth parallel of latitude to Bussorah, and then by the coast line of the Persian Gulf and Makran to Kurrachee. Such a line would pass through British spheres of influence, while the physical difficulties would be small. Mr. Black estimates that such a line would reduce the time of transit between London and Kurrachee to eight days. The distance of the proposed line would be about 2,400 miles. The estimated time for construction would be three years, and the estimated cost, with rolling stock, about fifteen millions. As to paying results, Mr. Black was, of course, sanguine, but to those who would seek to discount his sanguine estimates we would remark that the cry was very loud that the Suez Canal would be a commercial failure, and that these Cassandra prophecies have turned out incorrect That we should possess a fourth route to India—the others being the Canadian-Pacific line, the Cape of Good Hope line, and the Suez Canal line—is obviously of the greatest military and commercial importance. We would also observe that good lines of communication are apt to create traffic; at all events the scheme is one worthy of the attention of the Government and the public. We surely are as capable of producing a M. de Lesseps as was France.

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Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

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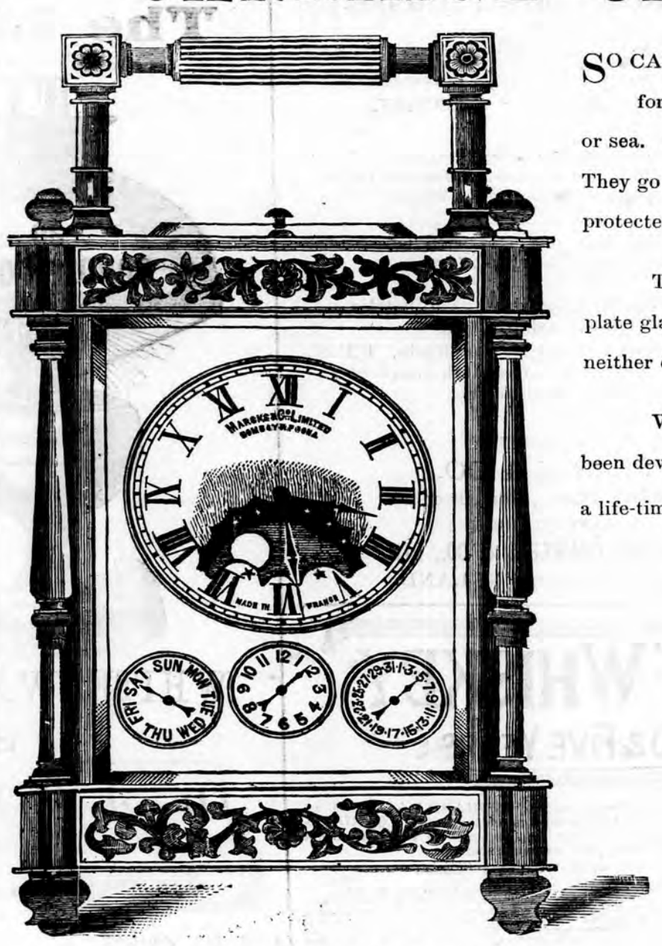

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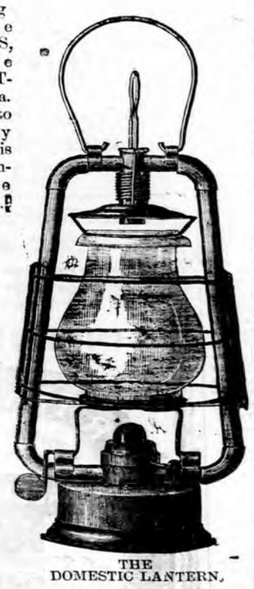

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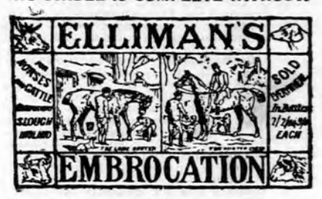

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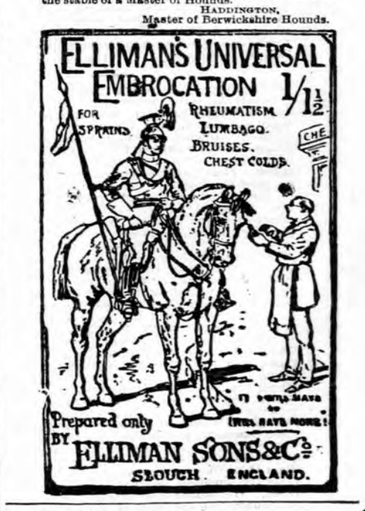

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